The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896. NO. 40

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20		7.00	12 25	.....	.....
Washington ...	10.40		.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40		.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly	D'ly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3 38	8 54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10 47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6 13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10 07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10 40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown....	5 20	11 08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11 32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11 40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5 49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8 46	.....
Birmingham ...	6 48	12.54	2.57	h	9 10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3 05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.	7 40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	....	5.30
	P M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona.	5.00	7.15	11.40	2 00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7 30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5 28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham....	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6 21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6 33	8.58		3 51	7.46	
McVeytown...	6.52	9 15		4.12	8 04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.38	9 55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.44	9.59		5 09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10 14		5.27	9 07	
Millerstown. ...	8.12	10 22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8 22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon. ...	8 49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9 04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9 08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....	9.20	11 25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3 10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pit sburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Pass. No. 3	NORTH. Mail. No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 6
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 29	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 41	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

THE DYING YEAR.

My door stands open wide to-night
In token of a parting guest,
Who twelve months since, with keen delight,
I welcomed to my homely nest.

He stands there now, wan, wasted, old,
His race quite run, his mission o'er,
And when the midnight hour is tolled,
We part, to meet on earth no more.

He came to me in merry guise,
With hopes and promises not few.
Ah, who could look within those eyes
And deem that they were all untrue.

But expectations all have fled,
The promises are broken, too,
The hopes lie withered, crushed and dead—
Not one of all but proved untrue.

And there he stands, decrepit, wan,
Who came to me a merry elf,
A few sands more he will be gone,
And with him gone part of myself.

So come and go the passing years
That bear us to the silent sea,
But bright with smiles or dim with tears,
They come in love, dear Lord, from thee.

—*Christian Work.*

A New Year Romance.

You may talk as much as you please, said Muriel Vane, nodding her curly head, but I'm going to receive company in the parlor on New Year's day. Why shouldn't I? Every other girl does.

It's a sinful, wicked waste of time, said Mrs. Vane, when the quilting is so behindhand and there's such a deal of sewing to be done.

But life isn't all for work, pleaded Muriel. And Mr. Clifton is coming all the way from the city in his sleigh to see me. Oh, mother, please let me have a loaf of homemade cake and some red apples and real cream for the coffee! Just for this once! It's only one day in the year. Do, mother!

Stuff and nonsense! said Mrs. Vane who was one of those aggravating woman who make up their minds on the least possible grounds and then pride themselves on adhering to their word. I've said no, and I mean no. When I was a young girl I wasn't setting my cap at every fellow that came along.

Mother, cried Muriel, in an agony of wounded pride, do you mean to say that I do such a thing?

You think a deal too much of the beaus anyway, said old Mrs. Vane, screwing up her thin lips. And I'm going to break up that sort of thing. See if I don't!

It was with difficulty that Muriel Vane, naturally a high tempered girl, checked the indignant retort that rose to her lips. Surely, surely it was not right that she, a girl of 18, who was earning her own living by teaching in the district school, should be treated like a child of 8; that her tyrannical old mother should place no confidence whatever in her sense of right and delicacy. Up to this time she had rendered the tribute of an unwilling obedience to Mrs. Vane's behests, and now she felt that the moment for just rebellion had come. She felt that she could not live any longer in this cramped, niggardly sort of way, with the very lumps of sugar for her tea meted out to her, one by one, and the pippin apples for her lunch dealt sparingly forth, as if each one were molded in gold. Mrs. Vane took her lamp away at 9 o'clock every night, She dictated to poor Muriel as to the very color of her dresses and the number of yards which she might purchase for them; in fact, the girl scarcely dared to think for herself. Could she live thus always? she asked herself. Was it right that she should?

At all events, mother, said Muriel speaking in a low determined tone, I shall receive my friends on New Year's day! It is my privilege, and I claim it!

Humph! was the contemptuous rejoinder, but there was a world of meaning in it.

So Muriel retrimmed her one black silk dress and bought a new ribbon sash and baked a great, golden New Year's cake filled with plums and studded with translucent bars of citron and herself bargained with the grocer for two pounds of real Java coffee with as little adulteration of Rio, Maracaibo and chicory as he could bring himself to concoct.

I can use the china that my grandmother Vane left me in her will, thought Muriel. That, at least, is mine, although mother would never allow me to unpack it!

She was busy decorating the walls of the little parlor with laurel leaves and long dark green trails of princes pine on New Years eve, when her mother came into the room.

Muriel, said she, I want to send some dressed chickens and a peck of those golden pippins to your Aunt Dora at the lighthouse. Jenkins' boy is ready with the boat, but he's such a limb that I don't for the life of me, dare to trust him with the apples and the bag of hickory nuts. I want you to go and ask Aunt Dora for the pattern of the new bedquilt—the "Philadelphia pavement," you know.

Very well, mother, said Muriel in the old submissive way. But isn't it rather late?

Pshaw, said Mrs. Vane. Why the sun is an hour high yet. You'll be be back long before dark if Jenkins' boy is spry with the oars.

Aunt Dora, Mrs. Vane's only sister, was a worthy scion of the family tree—tall, masculine and hard featured. She had always taken the entire charge of White Reefs lighthouse, even although the official appointment was confirmed upon her husband, and when one day that public servant departed this life, things went on precisely the same. Muriel was not fond of her Aunt Dora, and her Aunt Dora regarded her as a poor, chicken hearted creature—Vane all over. But Muriel did feel sorry for the lonely old woman, and she thought that even a pair of fowls and a few apples—this unwonted manifestation of sisterly feeling—were worth carrying to White Reefs. So she made haste to don her wadded cloak and little fur edged hood, and to draw on the scarlet woolen mittens, which she herself had knitted during those long, dreary winter evenings when she and her mother sat in silence opposite each other, for Mrs. Vane never invited any company, and gave her neighbors but scant welcome when they came of their own accord.

Jenkins' boy was ready with the boat, a small, ferret eyed youngster, with an intensely freckled face and a furtive, sidewise glance, which Muriel always distrusted; and as they glided out over the water, already dyed with the orange reflection of sunset, in the direction of White Reefs lighthouse, Muriel leaned her chin in her hands and thought of Mr. Clifton.

What would her mother say if she knew it all—that Paul Clifton loved her—that he was coming to ask for her at the maternal hands the very next day.

It will be of no use, she thought sadly. Mother will say no. She desires me to marry Squire Sedley, who is bald and deaf and twice my age, and who only wants me because his housekeeper has struck for higher wages and he thinks a wife would be better economy. But we can wait, Paul and I. We will wait.

And then they ran up alongside the tall, spectral cylinder of the lighthouse, for the tide was high and landing was comparatively easy, and Muriel sprang lightly out of the boat, looking up at the fiery eye in the lantern above.

Give me the bag and the basket, Tommy, said she. Steady with the boat now! I'll be back in one minute.

So the orange glow had burned down into a deep radiance, and the dusk shadows of the New Year's eve were creeping over all the glassy surface of the sea.

Aunt Dora was at home. In fact Aunt Dora never was anywhere else. Her own society, little as other people cared for it, was all sufficient for herself.

Oh, it's you, is it? said Aunt Dora as unconcerned as if she lived on dry land and was in the habit of seeing company every hour in the day. She was darning stockings by her own especial lamp, and the teapot already simmered on the hob for her tea. Anything the matter? Because I couldn't leave the light if it was ever so—

No, nothing is the matter, said Muriel. I have brought you a note from my mother. Something about the pattern of a bedquilt, I believe. And some chickens and apples and a bag of fresh hickory nuts.

Aunt Dora read the note once, twice, three times over. Then she regarded Muriel in a sinister fashion from under her thick, black brows, while the girl played unconsciously with the cat.

Humph! said she. Yes, I'll go and get the pattern!

She was gone some time—half an hour at least, as it seemed to Muriel, and when she came back, the girl started up.

It is nearly dark, she said. I must make haste home.

Well you needn't be in such a flurry, said Aunt Dora, with a grim chuckle. I've sent the pattern by Tommy Jenkins. He's half way to shore by this time.

Muriel uttered a little shriek.

And how am I to get home? she cried.

You ain't to get home at all, said Aunt Dora You're to stay and spend the New Year with me. That's what your mother said in her note.

But I shall not! exclaimed Muriel, stamping her foot vehemently. I must go home! I expect company tomorrow.

Sit down and be easy—do! said Aunt Dora. Must is for the king. I'd like to know how on earth you're to get home, with only one boat at the steps, and that padlocked tight, with the key snug at the bottom of my pocket!

And Aunt Dora laughed a hard, dissonant laugh that was like the croak of a raven.

For a moment Muriel gazed wildly around like a newly caged bird, then she burst into tears and sobs.

It is all a stratagem of mother's! she cried, wringing her hands. I might have known it! I might have known it!

And that night at the White Reefs lighthouse, with the melancholy sea lapping the foot of the tower and the wind whistling around the steady glow of the beacon, was the dreariest that Muriel ever spent in her life.

You ain't good company tonight, said Aunt Dora, glancing at her niece ever and anon between the stitches of her darning.

Because you have deceived me! cried Muriel. You and mother!

Humph! said Aunt Dora. It's all for your own good. You'll thank us one of these days. Girls oughtn't to have their own way.

But Muriel only wept on and refused to be comforted.

She went down to the foot of the tower, the next day, and sat there her cloak wrapped about her shoulders, listlessly gazing out on the sparkling floor of the deep.

Is that a boat coming? she asked herself. With one man in it? Is it coming here, I wonder?

Nearer and nearer came the boat, rocking lightly on the surface of the waves, and presently Muriel started up, with a cry of joy.

For it was Paul Clifton waving his hand to her, as he came ever nearer and nearer.

A happy New Year, sweet Muriel! he called out, as the boat touched the stone steps. I am the enchanted knight come to rescue you from the prison tower!

How did you know I was here? said Muriel, with sparkling eyes and velvety cheeks dyed with crimson.

Your mother was entirely noncommittal, said Clifton gayly. I could learn nothing whatsoever from her except that you were well and were not receiving company. But I was fortunate enough to meet Tommy Jenkins, who, for the consideration of a silver quarter, ignominiously turned state's evidence. And here I am my sweetheart! Will you come with me?

Of course I will, said Muriel, springing lightly into the boat. But where?

To be married, said Mr. Paul Clifton. It is high time that this system of tyranny was broken up. My little Muriel must be mine and mine alone henceforward. Do you not agree with me?

And Muriel answered:

Yes.

Aunt Dora got to the window just in time to shriek an ineffectual summons to the pair in the fast receding boat.

It's no use, said Aunt Dora, drawing a long breath. When a girl is in love, she is neither to hold nor to bind. I've done the best I could. Mehitable can't blame me!

Two hours later Muriel walked into the old brown roofed house on the shore, leaning on Paul Clifton's arm.

Mother, said she to the amazed Mrs. Vane, who fully believed that she was 'dreeing her weird' in the solitary lighthouse tower, I am married! And this is my husband. Will you forgive us, please? For I am so very, very happy today that I do not want a living soul to be at variance with me!

And so Muriel signed her declaration of independence, and became Paul Clifton's wife upon this glorious sunshiny New Year's day. And Mrs. Vane and Aunt Dora were compelled to confess themselves outwitted and to accept their defeat with as good grace as possible.

Fate is fate, said Aunt Dora grimly.

And I wash my hands of the whole concern, said Mrs. Vane.

But Paul and Muriel were serenely happy. And what mattered aught else?—*New York Ledger.*

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Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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A Prairie Lullaby.

Hush little baby, lie still and swing,
Hear the corn-leaves softly sing;
The gopher is down in the cool, damp ground
Under the dome of his freshly-made mound;
The birds are all still, the sun says 'tis noon,
Hush little baby, sleep will come soon,
Hush, hush, hush and swing,
Swish, swish, the corn-leaves sing,
Hush—swish—swing.

Hush little baby, lie still and sleep,
The west winds over the corn-fields sweep,
The flowers all drowsily hang their heads,
The cattle stand still in the marshy beds,
Even the crickets know it is noon—
Hush little baby, while the soft winds croon,
Hush, hush, hush and swing,
Swish, swish, the corn-leaves sing—
Hush—swish—swing.

—William R. Dunroy, in the Pathfinder.

MRS. HAZARD'S PURSE.

Sybil Stanton stood at a window, looking at the stars and wondering whether anything lay before her besides the dull monotony of life which seemed wearing her out. Companion to an old lady—well, it did not seem such a hard life, after all, to others. A good, luxurious home, a liberal salary, light duties; yet—oh, yes—yet it was so dull! Other girls, not so pretty, had been wooed and won, and she had not one lover.

"I suppose I shall die an old maid," sighed Sybil. "There's no romance in store for me."

"Miss Stanton, it's nine o'clock, and Polly's cage isn't covered yet," cried Mrs. Hazard, from her inner room.

Sybil sighed. The parrot was part of her prose. There were the parrot, the canary and the poodle.

"I ought to rejoice in the canary," she said, bitterly. "If I were like other girls perhaps I should, but I only long to open its cage and let it go."

She overslept herself next morning and awoke to the consciousness that it was late. Sybil dressed herself in haste and bounced into Mrs. Hazard's dressing room.

In the middle of the room she stood petrified with astonishment. Mrs. Hazard was holding audience with a young gentleman—a very handsome young gentleman.

"No matter, Miss Stanton," said Mrs. Hazard: "It's only my nephew. Fred, this is Miss Stanton."

And Sybil escaped to the adjoining room.

"She's pretty," said Fred to his aunt.

"She's very good—that's better," said Mrs. Hazard. "I'll see you at breakfast, Fred."

And Mrs. Hazard retired to her room, leaving her newly-arrived nephew to amuse himself as he chose. He prudently betook himself to the garden.

That was the first of it, not the last of it. The nephew, a sort of rolling stone gathering no moss, had been sent to Aunt Hazard, to be done something with—to be recommended somewhere or get into something good.

A puzzled mother, with many other responsibilities and a very small income, had suggested this in an incoherent letter which accompanied her eldest son. And there was nothing for it, as Mrs. Hazard said, but to try to help that ridiculous Letty, who never knew her own mind even when she accepted Fred's father.

Fred stayed at Mrs. Hazard's, and she, with a rich woman's influence, soon placed him where—if he had perseverence and ability—there was a prospect of a good career for him.

Now there came a new face into the household—a new step, a new voice. The dull, quiet evenings were over. Chat and laughter filled the little parlor. Mrs. Hazard woke out of the lethargy, which, being quite alone with each other, will fling about the lives of women and declared herself ten years younger.

She went to the opera with Fred, taking Sybil along. She gave a little party. She grew astoundingly gay, and as for Sybil—well, the world was growing very bright to her, not so much because of the opera-going. A little poetry had at last been brought into her life. Fred Haliburton had begun to make love to her.

There are men who feel their way to womens' hearts, slowly, cautiously, [illegible]d was not one of them. His looks, his manner, said from the first: "I love you, and I mean to make you love me."

This wild Fred, always looking handsomer than other men, won his way very easily and naturally with Sybil. If he was not gravely sensible and sedately prudent, Sybil liked him all the better. She had had enough of gravity and prudence.

It might have been better for her to have admired the professor, who was now writing a dictionary, and who came to Mrs. Hazard's tea parties, but she didn't.

Where Mrs. Hazard's eyes were, or her ears or her brains, that she did not see what was going on, it is impossible to guess. That she did not, seemed certain, when one morning entering the parlor suddenly, she found Fred with his arm around Sybil.

Mrs. Hazard stood still, glared ferociously and inquired with sarcastic politeness:

"May I ask what this means?"

"It means," said Fred, "that I have just asked Miss Stanton to be my wife."

"And what has she said?"

"What could I say?" asked Sybil.

Mrs. Hazard sat down.

"I suppose I was nobody."

"Oh, no," cried Fred. "We meant to tell you."

"Thank you, thank you very much. What if I say I won't have it, eh?"

"I am of age," he said.

"Your bread and butter depend on my word, said the old lady. I am rich, as you know. I mean to leave you well off, Fred, if you obey me, and, Sybil, your place is worth something to you, and I should not forget you in my will. So have done with this nonsense. Marry, indeed! A pretty pair you'd make!

"There's Miss Roberts, Fred—quite an heiress; and as for you, Sybil, why the professor is really serious in his intentions. I've said enough, I hope. I'll forgive all this nonsense if it stops here," and Mrs. Hazard marched, beckoning Sybil to follow, but Sybil lingered.

Fred flew to her side.

"Darling," he said, "promise me that you will not let her part us."

"You must not give up so much for me, Fred," said Sybil "Remember, she is rich; she—"

"A fig for her money. I have hands, and eyes and health. I'll make my own way. I'd rather have you than all the wealth of the universe—if you will share the life of a fell ow who has not much to offer you yet, but his whole heart."

And Sybil gave him her hand, and her lips, and the compact was sealed.

Two days after this a note came to Sybil, through the hands of the housemaid, and through the same instrumentality an answer was returned. That afternoon Sybil took a walk. It was a long one, leading into the heart of the city. There, at the corner, Fred met her, and offered his arm. Sybil wore her best dress; Fred also was attired with taste. They took their way to a little parsonage, which stood in the shelter of a very huge church, and Fred rang the bell. They were ushered into a parlor. There was something on foot, plainly. The servant guessed what it was, and announced to her master that "that young couple had come." And downstairs walked the clergyman and his wife, with the benignant mixture of smiles and gravity which seemed fitting for the occasion.

A few polite words—a blush on the part of the bride—a little nervousness on that of the bridegroom and they were all standing, ready for the marriage service, when the door-bell rung furiously, and, as it was opened, a voice they well knew cried:

"Not at home. Keep me out, if you dare! I will go in," and in walked Mrs. Hazard!

"Ah! I'm in time, I see," cried Mrs. Hazard. "You're not married yet? Come, Fred, I'll give you one chance; give up this folly and come home with me, and I'll leave you everything."

"You're my aunt, madam," cried Fred, "and an old woman, so I'll try to be cool; but, by George, I wonder what you take me for! I—I——Sir, if you please, go on with the ceremony."

"Stop a minute," said Mrs. Hazard. "Sybil, my dear, I've been very good to you. Come home with me; you shall have all I leave. I'll cut him off,"

"Mrs. Hazard," said Sybil, "you have been kind, and I grieve to offend you, but all the world could not bribe me to leave him now."

"He'll be a beggar."

"Then I'll help him beg," said Sybil.

Mrs. Hazard ran close to Sybil and caught her in her arms.

"My darling," she said. "I've been trying you both—trying your love for each other, and your honesty and truth to me. How could I know it was not my heir you were willing to marry, Sybil? How could I know how earnest your love was until it was tried? I've put you both to the test, and I must see your wedding." And so, with Mrs. Hazard in high glee; the clergyman blandly tolerant of human absurdity; his wife in sentimental tears; the bride blushing and the bridegroom smiling, the little seene ended blithely in a wedding.

Language of the Japs.

The Japanese language was imported from China, and was originally a combination of pictographs. The original word for tree was a rude picture of that object, and has been reduced and simplified by usage until it is now a fixed sign. Each nation has made its own modifications, but has built its own language upon the same fundamental principles. Many of the same signs are still preserved in both languages, and it is said that a Japanese can read Chinese easier than a Chinaman can read Japanese. But in both countries the spoken language is very different from the written language, and many people who can read newspapers cannot read books, because the vocabulary of the former is simpler and more limited. People of literary accomplishments use terms that never appear in the newspapers and are not heard in conversation.

Missionaries who can preach in Japanese fluently and can read the bible are often unable to read ordinary books, for the language of the scriptures differs widely from that used by modern writers. There are many missionaries in Japan who have never been able to conquer the literary language of the country because they lack the power of memory that the natives have inherited, and, although they may be able to converse readily, they must have their dictionaries beside them if they attempt to read a letter or a newspaper.—Chicago Record.

Noble Sandwich Pedlers.

The news that the gentleman sandwich man has become a familiar feature of the streets of Paris will surprise nobody who has studied the problem of the unemployed, and the tragic condition of what a French paper calls "le strug-for-lifeur aristocratique."

Six gentlemen, says the Figaro, wearing gray overcoats, and uniformly clad, pass slowly along the boulevards two and two. They possess fine voices, and in tone sometimes a litany, sometimes a duet, sometimes a pæan of triumph singing the song of the new chapeau Marice, of the redingote Rossignol.

They are "gentilhommes" by birth and education, and the French word might even imply noblemen. The noble sandwich man or the sandwiched nobleman! And why not? A title is often in its right place on a board of directors; why should it not have its own value between other boards?—New York Herald.

Paraguay Tea.

Paraguay tea is made from the leaves of the Brazilian holly and takes the place of tea in nearly the whole of South America, where it has been employed by Indians from time immemorial and by their conquerors and settlers since the seventeenth century. The tree, if left alone, will acquire a height of fifteen or twenty feet, but the plants from which the mate is collected are modern-sized shrubs with numerous stems from one root.

Knowledge and Money.

Raggs—Some people have more money than they know what to do with.

Taggs—They seem to know what to do with the dimes I ask them for.—Detroit Free Press.

A famous oak in Palestine is believed by the peasant folk of that country to have been planted by Cain no the day before he killed Abel.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Carlisle in an authorized interview says the trouble with the Treasury is not on account of revenue, and that the House bill will not furnish any relief.

In the House Mr. Daniel's (Rep. N. Y.), made a unanimous report from Committee on Elections No. 1, declaring Mr. Belknap (Rep.) entitled to the seat for which Mr. McGann (Dem.) holds the certificate from the Third District of Illinois.

The Senate confirmed the nomination ot Henry H. Rolapp, of Utah, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held the railroad combine to be illegal and has taken steps to dissolve it.

Navy officials are considering the availability of fast steam yachts for use as torpedo boats.

Brigadier-General Wheaton reports that the newly adopted magazine army rifle has not met expectations in the Department of the Colorado. An official report by an inspector of target practice condemns it.

The President sent in the nomination of Robert S. Chilton, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Chief of Consular Bureau, Department of State.

The members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs called at the White House in a body and paid their respects to the President.

The Washington public has settled down to the conviction that the Great Britain-Venezuela controversy will be amicably settled, and without any serious friction between England and the United States.

Several Wheeler shells of a new type were sent through four and a half inches of Harveyized armor plate at the Indian Head proving grounds, near Washington, carrying bursting charges. While they broke up they managed to get their charges through all right and explode them, a notable advance in shell-making.

Domestic.

Alfred N. Tripp, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., hanged himself in his barn.

The State Prison Commission of New York decided to recommend to the Legislature that convicts be employed in making supplies and doing work for public institutions.

Bart Tormey, a miner; Andrew Lawrence, laborer, and William Girard, firemen, were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at Milnesville Colliery, Hazleton, Penn. There was no other person in the vicinity at the time and the cause of the explosion will never be known.

Thomas Potts, charged with murder at Point Pleasant, W. Va., after being released on bail, fatally slashed a witness against him.

Made crazy by the sight of his barn burning, Leroy Mills, of near Akron, Ohio, a farmer, forty years old, rushed into the flames and met his death. He had been severely injured in escaping from the barn when the fire broke out.

The four-story iron front building at Baltimore, Md., occupied by the firm of Oehm & Co. as a clothing store, was destroyed by fire. A rough estimate places the loss at $300,000.

Russia has ordered 1200 tons of heavy Harveyized armor plates for battleships from the Bethlehem Iron Works in Pennsylvania.

A blizzard prevailed in the country east of the Mississippi River. An extremely high wind storm did some damage in New York City.

Edward Mill, pursued by a mob in Pennsylvania, jumped into the Lehigh River and was drowned.

Thirty-seven indictments found against policemen in New York City after the Lexow Committee's investigation were dismissed by Justice Ingraham.

Zacharias Wilkinson, seventy-two years old, a wool sorter of Bordentown, N. J., was attacked three weeks ago with hiccoughs, from which he suffered very badly until he died from exhaustion.

J. R. Bright, President of the First National Bank of Corsicana, Texas, committed suicide in his private office by shooting himself in the head. A brisk run was made on the bank. No cause is known for the suicide.

A locomotive pitched into the Ashley River through a trestle about two miles from Charleston, S. C. Engineer George Baxter and Brakeman Clarence Turner were killed.

The wife of ex-Comptroller Edward Wemple died at Fultonville, N. Y., from injuries received in a fall. She was about fifty years old.

Some of the street-car men in Philadelphia went on strike again, and there was considerable rioting, but the trouble was temporarily settled.

Henry J. Newton, a prominent spiritualist and retired millionaire, was run over and instantly killed by a cable car in New York City.

The New England Society celebrated its ninetieth birthday with a banquet in New York City.

George W. Kipp, a farmer, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who said he loved a village girl who would not return his affection, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He was a young man of means. He left no explanation, except that he died for love.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange began a movement looking to a reduction in the cotton acreage the coming season.

P. J. Kerrigan, Member of the New York Assembly from the new Seventeenth District, New York City, died in the Pulaski House, in Savannah, Ga. His death was a very sudden one, and was due to dropsy.

The jury in the case of Dr. James A. Hearne, on trial at Bowling Green, Mo., for the murder of Amos Stillwell, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case against Mrs. Hearne, charged with being an accomplice, was dismissed.

An investigation committee reported to the State Prison Commission that the condition of the New York City prisons is reprehensible, and recommends that the Tombs and Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island be torn down.

Georgiana A. Carley, of Boston, killed herself because her desire to take the veil was opposed by her family.

R. A. Ford, a lineman, was killed while mending a cable on a pole in Hartford, Conn. Seventy-five hundred volts passed through his body, making death instantaneous.

There was a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Reading railroad at Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, by which George Anderson, aged sixteen, and Daniel Hart, aged seventy, were killed.

Foreign Notes.

An earthquake shock has been experienced in the districts of Orense, Viana, Puebla de Tribes, Lugudini and Valdeorras, in the Province of Galicia, Spain. Several houses collapsed.

In the sinking of the Emile-Heloise by the British steamer Bellerophon thirty lives were lost.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

52

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....			—
Condensed milk, gals.....			—
Cream, gals.....			—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....₰	—	@₰	25
Firsts.....	23	@	24
Thirds to seconds.....	18	@	22
State—Fancy.....	—	@	23
Thirds to firsts.....	13	@	20
Western Im. Creamery.....	14	@	21
Western Dairy.....	12	@	19
Factory, firsts.....	13	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¾	@	10
Full cream, good to prime..	9	@	9¼
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3¼	@	5⅛
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	23	@	25
Jersey—Fancy.....	—	@	26
Western—Prime to choice....	21	@	21½
Duck eggs.....	—	@	—
Goose eggs.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 47½	@	1 50
Medium, 1895, choice.....	1 30	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 30
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 22½	@	1 25
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 65
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₰ 60 lbs..	1 90	@	1 95
Green peas, bbls.....	82½	@	85
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₰ lb.....	9½	@	10
1895, common to fair.....	5½	@	7
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	9
Good to prime.....	7	@	8
Old odds.....	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₰ 100 lb.....	—	@	95
Clover mixed.....	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye.....	75	@	80
Oat.....	50	@	55
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₰ lb.....	—	@	9½
Chickens, ₰ lb.....	7	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₰ lb.....	5	@	5½
Turkeys, ₰ lb.....	10	@	12
Ducks, ₰ pair.....	65	@	85
Geese, ₰ pair.....	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₰ pair.....	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₰ lb.....	6	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	10	@	14
Western, dry picked.....	7	@	9
Fowls, ₰ lb.....	7	@	8
Ducks, ₰ lb.....	6	@	14
Geese, ₰ lb.....	6	@	12
Squabs, ₰ doz.....	1 50	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Spring Patents.....	3 35	@	3 50
Winter Patents.....	3 60	@	3 70
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	68⅛
May.....	—	@	65⅛
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	34
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	23
Track, White.....	25	@	28½
Rye.....	43	@	45
Barley.....	32	@	45
Seeds—Timothy, ₰ 100.....	—	@	—
Clover.....	—	@	—
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	5.10c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good ..	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed.....	7	@	11
Country dressed.....	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₰ 100 lbs.....	2 00	@	3 65
Lambs, ₰ 100 lbs.....	4 00	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₰ 100 lbs.....	4 15	@	4 25
Dressed.....	4	@	6

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Ex-Confederates May Now Hold Army or Navy Commissions.

There was an interesting discussion in the United States Senate on the bill introduced by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) to repeal the statutes which forbid the employment in the army or navy of the United States of any person who, having held a commission therein, afterward served in the Confederate army.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) was conspicuous in its advocacy, expressing the hope that as the Senate, without distinction of party, had come to the support of a Democratic President when he announced National principles in relation to Venezuela, so the Senate, without delay, without criticism, freely and generously, would pass this bill by the affirmative vote of every Senator.

In fact there was no opposition manifested to the provisions of the bill itself, but only to passing it without its going through the regular form of its being referred to and considered by a committee. A motion for such reference was made by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), but was withdrawn, and the bill was passed, the senior Senator from Ohio remarking that he was glad to see it passed and that it would come in the nature of a Christmas gift to its beneficiaries.

WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland Spend the Day Entertaining Their Children.

Christmas Day at the White House was given up to the President's three little girls, and the children enjoyed the day just as though they were the daughters of an ordinary citizen. A large Christmas tree was provided for them, and President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their time to the entertainment of the little folks. There were many presents from many different people, and the tree was loaded to the floor with good things.

The President's carriage drove up to the White House about noon and was laden with about a hundred packages of various sizes, containing presents for the friends of the President's children. They were distributed by Ruth and Marion, with the material assistance of their governess. These three drove away in the carriage and personally delivered the gifts at the residences of those whom it was desired to remember in this way.

A Telegram From the Prince of Wales.

In response to a cablegram from the New York World to the Prince of Wales, the following reply was received from the Prince's private secretary: "Sir Francis Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to thank Mr. Pulitzer for his cablegram. They earnestly trust and cannot but believe the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satifactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years."

National Prohibition Convention.

The National Prohibition Convention will meet May 27 at Pittsburg, Penn.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Philippian Jailer."

TEXT: "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"—Acts xvi., 30.

Incarcerated in a Philippian penitentiary, a place cold and dark and damp and loathsome and hideous, unillumined save by the torch of the official who comes to see if they are alive yet, are two ministers of Christ, their feet fast in instruments of torture, their shoulders dripping from the stroke of leathern thongs, their mouths hot with inflammation of thirst, their heads faint because they may not lie down. In a comfortable room of that same building and amid pleasant surroundings is a paid officer of the Government whose business it is to supervise the prison. It is night, and all is still in the corridors of the dungeon save as some murderer struggles with a horrid dream, or a ruffian turns over in his chains, or there is the cough of a dying consumptive amid the dampness, but suddenly, crash! go the walls. The two clergymen pass out free. The jail keeper, although familiar with the darkness and the horrors hovering around the dungeon, is startled beyond all bounds, and flambeau in hand he rushes through, amid the falling walls, shouting at the top of his voice, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"

I stand now among those who are asking the same question with more or less earnestness, and I accost you in this crisis of your soul with a message from heaven. There are those in this audience who might be more skillful in argument than I am; there are those here who can dive into deeper depths of science or have larger knowledge; there are in this audience those before whom I would willingly bow as the inferior to the superior, but I yield to no one in this assemblage in a desire to have all the people saved by the power of an omnipotent gospel.

I shall proceed to characterize the question of the agitated jail keeper. And first I characterize the question as courteous. He might have rushed in and said: "Paul and Silas, you vagabonds, are you tearing down this prison? Aren't you satisfied with disturbing the peace of the city by your infamous doctrines? And are you now going to destroy public property? Back with you to your places, you vagabonds!" He said no such thing. The word of four letters, "sirs," equivalent to "lords," recognized the majesty and the honor of their mission. Sirs! If a man with a captious spirit tries to find the way to heaven, he will miss it. If a man comes out and pronounces all Christians as hypocrites and the religion of Jesus Christ as a fraud and asks irritating questions about the mysterious and inscrutable, saying, "Come, my wise man, explain this and explain that; if this be trne, how can that be true?" no such man finds the way to heaven. The question of the text was decent, courteous, gentlemanly, deferential. Sirs!

Again, I characterize this question of the agitated jail keeper by saying that it was a practical question. He did not ask why God let sin come into the world; he did not ask how Christ could be God and man in the same person; he did not ask the doctrine of the decrees explained or want to know whom Cain married or what was the cause of the earthquake. His present and everlasting welfare was involved in the question, and was not that practical? But I know multitudes of people who are bothering themselves about the nonessentials of religion. What would you think of a man who should, while discussing the question of the light and heat of the sun, spend his time down in a coal cellar when he might come out and see the one and feel the other? Yet there are multitudes of men who, in discussing the chemistry of the gospel, spend their time down in the dungeon of their unbelief when God all the while stands telling them to come out into the noonday light and warmth of the sun of righteousness. The question for you, my brother, to discuss is not whether Calvin or Arminius was right, not whether a handful of water in holy baptism or a baptistery is the better, not whether foreordination and free agency can be harmonized. The practical question for you to discuss and for me to discuss is, "Where will I spend eternity?"

Again, I characterize this question of the agitated jail keeper as one personal to himself. I have no doubt he had many friends, and he was interested in their welfare. I have no doubt he found that there were persons in that prison who, if the earthquake had destroyed them, would have found their case desperate. He is not questioning about them. The whole weight of his question turns on the pronoun "I." "What shall I do?" Of course when a man becomes a Christian he immediately becomes anxious for the salvation of other people, but until that point is reached the most important question is about your own salvation. "What is to be my destiny?" "What are my prospects for the future?" "Where am I going?" "What shall I do?" The trouble is we shuffle the responsibility off upon others. We prophesy a bad end to that inebriate, and terrific exposure to that defaulter, and awful catastrophe to that profligate. We are so busy in weighing other people we forget ourselves to get into the scales. We are so busy watching the poor gardens of other people that we let our own dooryard go to weeds. We are so busy sending off other people into the lifeboat we sink in the wave. We cry "fire" because our neighbor's house is burning down and seem to be uninterested although our own house is in the conflagration. Oh, wandering thoughts, disappear to-day! Blot out this entire audience except yourself. Your sin, is it pardoned? Your death, is it provided for? Your heaven, is it secured? A mightier earthquake than that which demolished the Philippian penitentiary will rumble about your ears. The foundations of the earth will give way. The earth by one tremor will fling all the American cities into the dust. Cathedrals and palaces and prisons which have stood for thousands of years will topple like a child's blockhouse. The surges of the sea will submerge the land and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans above the Alps and the Andes clap their hands. What then will become of me? What then will become of you? I do not wonder at the anxiety of this man of my text, for he was not only anxious about the falling of the prison, but the falling of a world.

Again, I remark, I characterize this question of the agitated jail keeper as one of incomparable importance. Men are alike, and I suppose he had scores of questions on his mind, but all questions for this world are hushed up, forgotten, annihilated in this one question of the text: "What must I do to be saved?" And have you, my brother, any question of importance compared with that question? Is it a question of business? Your common sense tells you that you will soon cease worldly business. You know very well that you will soon pass out of that partnership. You know that, beyond a certain point, of all the millions of dollars' worth of goods sold you will not handle a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, or a penny's worth. After that, if a conflagration should sweep all Washington into ashes, it would not touch you, and would not damage you. If every cashier should abscond and every bank suspend payment and every insurance company fail, it would not affect you. Oh, how insignificant is business this side the grave with business on the other side the grave! Have you made any purchases for eternity? Have you any securities that will last forever? Are you jobbing for time when you might be wholesaling for eternity? Is there any question so broad at the base, so altitudinous, so overshadowing as the question, "What must I do to be saved?" Or, is it a domestic question, is it something about father or mother or husband or wife or son or daughter that is the more important question? You know by universal and inexorable law that relation will soon be broken up. Father will be gone, mother will be gone, children will be gone, you will be gone, but after that the question of the text will begin to harvest its chief gains or deplore its worst losses or roll up its mightiest magnitude or sweep its vaster circles.

Oh, what a question, what an important question! Is there any question that compares with it in importance? What is it now to Napoleon III. whether he triumphed or surrendered at Sedan, whether he died at the Tuileries or Chiselhurst, whether he was emperor or exile? Because he was laid out in the coffin in the dress of a field marshal, did that give him any better chance for the future than if he had been laid out in a plain shroud? What difference will it soon make to you or to me whether in this world we walked or rode, whether we were bowed to or maltreated, whether we were applauded or hissed at, welcomed in or kicked out? While laying hold of every moment of the future and burning in every splendor or every grief and overarching or undergirding all time and all eternity will be the plain, startling, infinite, stupendous question of the text, "What must I do to be saved?"

Again, I characterize this question of the agitated jail keeper as one crushed out by his misfortunes, pressed out by his misfortunes. The falling of the penitentiary, his occupation was gone. Besides that the flight of a prisoner was ordinarily the death of the jailer. He was held responsible. If all had gone well, if the prison walls had not been shaken of the earthquake, if the prisoners had all stayed quietly in the stocks, if the morning sunlight had calmly dropped on the jailor's pillow, do you think he would have hurled this red hot question from his soul into the ear of his apostolic prisoners? Ah, no. You know as well as I do it was the earthquake that roused him up. And it is trouble that starts a great many people to ask the same question. It has been so with a multitude of you. Your apparel is not as bright as it once was. Why have you changed the garb? Do you not like solferino and crimson and purple as well as once? Yes. But you say: "While I was prospered and happy those colors were accordant with my feelings. Now they would be discord to my soul." And so you have plaited up the shadows into your apparel. The world is a very different place from what it was once for you. Once you said, "Oh, if I could only have it quiet a little while." It is too quiet.

Some people say that they would not bring back their departed friends from heaven even if they had the opportunity, but if you had the opportunity you would bring back your loved ones, and soon their feet would be sounding in the hall, and soon their voices would be heard in the family, and the old times would come back just as the festal days of Christmas and Thanksgiving—days gone forever. Oh, it is the earthquake that startled you to asking this question—the earthquake of domestic misfortune. Death is so cruel, so devouring, so relentless, that when it swallows up our loved ones we must have some one to whom we can carry our torn and bleeding hearts. We need a balsam better than anything that ever exuded from earthly tree to heal the pang of the soul. It is pleasant to have our friends gather around us and tell us now sorry they are, and try to break up the loneliness, but nothing but the hand of Jesus Christ can take the bruised soul and put it in His bosom, hushing it with the lullaby of heaven. O brother! O sister! The gravestone will never be lifted from your heart until Christ lifts it. Was it not the loss of your friends, or the persecution of your enemies, or the overthrow of your worldly estate—was it not an earthquake that starrtled you out to ask this stupendous question of my text?

But I remark again, I characterize this question of the agitated jail keeper as hasty, urgent and immediate. He put it on the run. By the light of his torch as he goes to look for the apostles, behold his face, see the startled look and see the earnestness. No one can doubt by that look that the man is in earnest. He must have that question answered before the earth stops rocking, or perhaps he will never have it answered at all. Is that the way, my brother, my sister, you are putting this question? Is it on the run? Is it hasty? Is it urgent? Is it immediate? If it is not, it will not be answered. That is the only kind of question that is answered. It is the urgent and immediate question of the gospel Christ answers. A great many are asking this question, but they drawl it out, and there is indifference in their manner, as if they do not mean it. Make it an urgent question and then you will have it answered before an hour passes, before a minute passes. When a man with all the earnestness of his soul cries out for God, he finds Him, and finds Him right away.

Oh, are there not in this house to-day those who are postponing until the last hour of living the attending to the things of the soul? I give it as my opinion that ninety-nine out of the one hundred death-bed repentances amount to nothing. Of all the scores of persons mentioned as dying in the Bible, of how many do you read that they successfully repented in the last hour? Of 50? No. Of 40? No. Of 30? No. Of 20? No. Of 10? No. Of 5? No. Of 1? Only one, barely one, as if to demonstrate the fact that there is a bare possibility of repentance in the last hour. But that is improbable, awfully improbable, terrifically improbable. One hundred to one against the man. If, my brother, my sister, you have ever seen a man try to repent in the last hour, you have seen something very sad. I do not know anything on earth so sad as to see a man to repent on a deathbed. There is not from the moment that life begins to breathe in infancy to the last gasp such an unfavorable, completely unfavorable, hour for repentance as the death hour, the last hour. There are the doctors standing with the medicines. There is the lawyer standing with the half written will. There is the family in consternation as to what is to become of them. All the bells of eternity ringing the soul out of the body. All the past rising before us and all the future. Oh, that man is an infinite fool who procrastinates to the deathbed his repentance!

My text does not answer the question. It only asks it, with deep and importunate earnestness asks it, and according to the rules of sermonizing you would say, "Adjourn that to some other time," but I dare not. What are the rules of sermonizing to me when I am after souls? What other time could I have when perhaps this is the only time? This might be my last time for preaching; this might be your last time for hearing.

After my friend in Philadelphia died, his children gave his church Bible to me, and I read it, looked over it with much interest. I saw in the margin, written in lead pencil, "Mr. Talmage said this morning that the most useless thing in God's universe is that any sinner should perish." I did not remember saying it, but it is true, and I say it now whether I said it then or not—the most useless thing in all God's universe is that any sinner should perish. Twelve gates wide open. Have you not heard how Christ bore our sorrows, and how sympathetic He is with all our woes! Have you not heard how that with all the sorrows of heart and all the agonies of hell upon Him, He cried, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do?" By His feet blistered of the mountain way, by His back whipped until the skin came off, by His death couch of four spikes, two for the hands and two for the feet; by His sepulcher, in which for the first time for thirty-three years the cruel world let Him alone, and by the heavens from which He now bends in compassion, offering pardon and peace and life eternal to all your souls, I beg of you put down your all at His feet.

I saw one hanging on a tree
In agony and blood,
Who fixed His languid eyes on me
As near His cross I stood.

Oh, never till my latest breath
Will I forget that look,
It seemed to charge me with His death,
Though not a word He spoke.

In the troubled times of Scotland Sir John Cochrane was condemned to death by the King. The death warrant was on the way. Sir John Cochrane was bidding farewell to his daughter Grizel at the prison door. He said: "Farewell, my darling child! I must die." His daughter said, "No, father, you shall not die." "But," he said, "the King is against me, and the law is after me, and the death warrant is on its way, and I must die; do not deceive yourself, my dear child." The daughter said, "Father, you shall not die," as she left the prison gate. At night, on the moors of Scotland, a disguised wayfarer stood waiting for the horseman carrying the mailbags containing the death warrant. The disguised wayfarer, as the horse came by, clutched the bridle and shouted to the rider—to the man who carried the mailbags, "Dismount!" He felt for his arms and was about to shoot, but the wayfarer jerked him from his saddle, and he fell flat. The wayfarer picked up the mailbags, put them on his shoulder and vanished in the darkness, and fourteen days were thus gained for the prisoner's life, during which the father confessor was pleading for the pardon of Sir John Cochrane.

The second time the death warrant is on its way. The disguised wayfarer comes along and asks for a little bread and a little wine, starts on across the moors, and they say, "Poor man, to have to go out on such a stormy night. It is dark and you will lose yourself on the moors." "Oh, no," he says, "I will not." He trudged on and stopped amid the brambles and waited for the horseman to come carrying the mailbags containing the death warrant of Sir John Cochrane. The mail carrier spurred on his steed, for he was fearful because of what had occurred on the former journey, spurred on his steed, when suddenly through the storm and through the darkness there was a flash of fire-arms and the horse became unmanageable, and as the mail carrier discharged his pistol in response the horse flung him, and the disguised wayfarer put his foot on the breast of the overthrown rider and said, "Surrender now!" The mail carrier surrendered his arms, and the disguised wayfarer put upon his shoulders the mailbags, leaped upon the horse and sped away into the darkness, gaining fourteen more days for the poor prisoner, Sir John Cochrane, and before the fourteen days had expired pardon had come from the King. The door of the prison swung open, and Sir John Cochrane was free. One day when he was standing amid his friends, they congratulating him, the disguised wayfarer appeared at the gate, and he said, "Admit him right away." The disguised wayfarer came in and said, "Here are two letters; read them, sir, and cast them into the fire." Sir John Cochrane read them. They were his two death warrants, and he threw them into the fire. Then said Sir John Cochrane: "To whom am I indebted? Who is this poor wayfarer that saved my life? Who is it?"

And the wayfarer pulled aside and pulled off the jerkin and the cloak and the hat, and, lo! it was Grizel, the daughter of Sir John Cochrane. "Gracious heaven!" he cried. "My child, my savior, my own Grizel!" But a more thrilling story. The death warrant had come forth from the King of heaven and earth. The death warrant read, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." The death warrant coming on the black horse of eternal night. We must die! We must die! But breasting the storm and putting out through the darkness was a disguised wayfarer who gripped by the bridle the oncoming doom and flung it back, and put His wounded and bleeding foot on the overthrown rider. Meanwhile pardon flashed from the throne, and, Go free! Open the gate! Strike off the chain! Go free! And to-day your liberated soul stands in the presence of the disguised wayfarer, and as He pulls off the disguise of His earthly humiliation and the disguise of His thorns and the disguise of the seamless robe, you find He is bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, your brother, your Christ, your pardon, your eternal life. Let all earth and heaven break forth in vociferation. Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!

A guilty, weak and helpless worm,
On Thy kind arm I fall;
Be Thou my strength and righteousness,
My Jesus and my all.

CONVICTED ON SIGN LANGUAGE.

An Interesting Case That Has Been on Trial at Staunton.

For days past the case of the commonwealth against Lee Johnson has been on trial in the hustings court at Staunton, Va. Johnson is a young white man, and he was charged with criminal assault on Mrs. William Huff. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are both deaf and dumb, and so their testimony could not be gotten before the jury any other than in an extraordinary way. Mr. Gillford Deuritt, who is an expert in the use of the sign language by reason of years of experience at the Staunton Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, where he is a teacher, was sworn along with these witnesses. Counsel propounded questions to him, and he in turn translated speech into sign language, committed to Mr. and Mrs. Huff and again converted to words the witnesses' replies.

The case has atracted much interest both because of the gravity of the alleged crime and the peculiar helplessness of the woman, and counsel have contested the case vigorously.

The accused is a married man, and his wife was with him in court. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing Johnson's punishment at the lowest term allowed for the crime alleged—ten years in the penitentiary.

Judge Gratton overruled a motion for a new trial. Johnson's counsel urged improper conduct on the part of a juror, in that the juror was allowed, during progress of the trial, to separate from his fellow jurymen and go to a place of public resort.

Prospecting for Oil in Kentucky.

Preparations are making for extensive prospecting for oil in ten counties of Eastern Kentucky next spring. The indications of the existence of valuable oil fields in that region are said to be very promising.

Battleship Kentucky.

Secretary Herbert announced from the Cabinet meeting that the twin sister of the United States battleship Kearsarge had been named the Kentucky.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 5.

Lesson Text: "The Forerunner of Christ," Luke i., 5-17—Golden Text: Luke i., 76—Commentary.

5. "There was in the days of Herod the king of Judæa a certain priest named Zacharias." We are now to have six months in the gospel by Luke, finding one lesson in each chapter. This chapter may be summarized under the introduction, Gabriel's visit to Zacharias and afterward to Mary, Mary's visit to Elizabeth and the birth of John. The object of the gospel is to declere the things which were "most surely believed" (verse 1) concerning Jesus. The king and priest mentioned in this first verse turn our thoughts to Him who is the great Priest-King after the order of Melchizedek (Gen. xiv., 18; Ps. cx., 4). What a contrast to Herod, but the great antetype of all true priests. For ourselves see Rev. v., 10.

6. "And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless." They were united in the Lord (Num. xxxvi., 6, 7; I Cor. vii., 39; I Cor. vi., 14). As to their standing before God, they were both righteous on the principle of Abraham's righteousness (Gen. xv., 6; Rom. iv. 3). All who are truly in Christ are righteous in Him, and this perfect standing before God is unchangeable (Rom. x., 4; II Cor. v., 21; Isa. lxi., 10).

7. "And they had no child, because that Elizabeth was barren, and they both were now well stricken in years." When nature fails, then the hand of the Lord is made more manifest, as in the case of Sarah, Rachel, Hannah and Manoah's wife. It is written of Abraham that he considered not his own body, nor Sarah's body, but only the promise of God, "being fully persuaded that what He had promised He was able also to perform" (Rom. iv., 19-21). When all possibility as far as human eyes can see is taken away, then there is opportunity for the Lord to magnify His name that He may be glorified.

8. "He executed the priests' office before God." The two words "before God" cover about everything that concerns us. In Christ we are righteous before God, and as to our daily life we might take the word to Abraham, "Walk before me and be thou perfect or sincere of upright" (Gen. xvii., 1). The priests' office is fully stated in II Chron. xxix., 14, "The Lord hath chosen you to stand before Him to serve Him, and that ye should minister unto Him and burn incense." Christ became our High Priest by the things He suffered; we are now in training for future priesthood.

9. "His lot was to burn incense." In Ps. cxli., 2, we read: "Let my prayer be set forth before Thee as incense, and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice." And in Rev. vii., 3, 4, we read of incense offered with the prayers of saints. The incense is suggestive of the merits of Jesus Christ by which alone anything we do can be accepted before God, but by which the feeblest service in His Name is accepted.

10. "And the whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense." The time of incense when the people were praying without while they waited for the priest to return to them is suggestive of this whole age during which our High Priest has gone into the presence of God for us and we continue in prayer, awaiting His return. He ever liveth to make intercession for us and says to us, "Because I live, ye shall live also" (John xiv., 19).

11. "And there appeared unto him an angel of the Lord, standing on the right side of the altar of incense." The angel's name was Gabriel, which means "God is mighty." He is twice mentioned in Daniel as God's messenger to him (Dan. viii., 16; ix., 21). He afterward came to Nazareth with a message for Mary (verses 26, 27).

12. "And when Zacharias saw him, he was troubled and fell upon him." We might conclude from Judges xiii., 22, that there was a superstition that the appearance of an angel meant death, or perhaps in the case of Zacharias it was the ordinary fear of the supernatural, as when the disciples were afraid in the boat, or the women at the sepulcher (Mark vi., 49, 50; xvi., 5). Mary does not seem to have been troubled by his visit, but rather by what he at first said (verse 29).

13. "But the angel said unto him, Fear not, Zacharias; for thy prayer is heard." In verse 30 it is "Fear not, Mary," and from Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17, it might almost be said to be a prolonged "Fear not." All God's thoughts to His people are thoughts of peace (Jer. xxix., 11), and confidence in Him will always give quietness (Isa. xxx., 15). John is one of the seven in Scripture who are mentioned by name before their birth; the others being Ishmael, Isaac, Solomon, Josiah, Cyrus and Jesus. It is wonderful, but true, that God chooses us before we are born (Jer. i., 5; Eph. i., 4).

14. "And thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth." Light is sown for the righteous and gladness for the upright in heart (Ps. xcvii., 11). When Mordecai was exalted, the Jews had light and gladness and joy and honor (Est. viii., 16). When Jesus shall be exalted as King of Israel and King of kings and Lord of lords, the days of Israel's mourning shall be ended. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away (Isa. ix., 20; xxxv., 10). The soul that now receives Jesus can say, "Thou hast put gladness in my heart" (Ps. iv., 7).

15. "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord; he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost." This is surely the summit for any mortal man. Jesus Himself said that no greater prophet was ever born of woman than John the Baptist. To be filled with the Holy Spirit is the key to all true service, and to hear our Lord's "Well done" must be the highest reward. But let us remember that John was not great in the sight of all people and finally lost his life for his faithfulness to God.

16. "And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God." He that winneth souls is wise, and they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever (Prov. xi., 30; Dan. xii., 3). The lives of the believers are either turning others to God or away from God. If filled with the Spirit and desirous of God's approval in all things, we shall turn people to God; if full of wine or that which is symbolized thereby, the joys of this present world, we shall turn people away from God.

17. "And he shall go before Him in the spirit and power of Elias, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." The Spirit through Malachi said that Elijah would come to do certain things before the great and dreadful day of the Lord (Mal. iv., 5), but John said that he was not Elijah (John i., 21), and after John was slain Jesus said that Elijah would truly first come. (Math. xvii., 11).—Lesson Helper.

Latin Words in City Documents.

A resolution has been introduced in the New Haven (Conn.) Common Council against the use hereafter of Latin words or abbreviations of them in the documents of that body.

LORD DUNRAVEN RETURNS

He Comes to Reiterate His Charges of Foul Sailing Against the Defender.

Lord Dunraven, owner of Valkyrie III., accompanied by his legal adviser, George Asquith, of London, and Arthur Glennie, Rear Commodore of the Royal Portsmouth Yacht Club, arrived at New York City on board the Teutonic.

LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven's visit is for the purpose of doing what he can to substantiate the charge of fraud which he made against the Defender after his return to England, and which set yachtsmen of the two continents by the ears. The managing owner of the Valkyrie brings with him several depositions of members of his crew and will appear before the special committee of the yacht club appointed to make the investigation.

Mr. Asquith will conduct the Earl's case, and it is said he is famous as a cross-examiner. He is a brother of Henry Asquith, who was Home Secretary under Gladstone.

The committee, which consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, Edward J. Phelps and Captain A. T. Mahan, engaged no counsel, but it was said that Joseph H. Choate was retained by the Defender syndicate. It was decided that the hearing before the investigating committee should be strictly private.

Captain Hank Haff and the crew of the Defender, Captain Hyslop, the official measurer, and the members of the Defender syndicate were summoned to appear before the committee. It was also said that the designer of the American yacht, "Nat" Herreshoff, had been informed that he would be called upon to testify.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Text of a Resolution Introduced by Senator Allen.

The project of a pan-American political union embracing North, South and Central American Republics was presented in the United States Senate by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) in a resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, Recent events have shown that European Nations are making an aggressive attempt to obtain a greater foothold on the American continent; and

"Whereas, Such an attempt shows the necessity of a closer union of the American Republics:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States of America should as speedily as possible invite all American Republics to enter into a closer union, to be known as the Pan-American Union, for the purpose of promoting the general industrial and commercial welfare of the members thereof, and secure said Republics from European or other foreign encroachments. Such union should be made of lasting benefit to the people of the several Republics forming it, and a unit of value should be established and maintained therein, which shall be a full legal tender and circulate freely between the various Republics and the people thereof."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PANAMA CELEBRATES.

Gratitude of Colombia for Our Defence of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Star and Herald publishes an extended report of a grand public demonstration which was held at Panama, Colombia, in honor of United States Consul-General Vifquain as the representative of the American Nation. The demonstration was intended to express the gratitude of Colombia for the action of the United States in defence of the Monroe doctrine. More than 5000 persons were present, and speeches were made by several leading citizens.

Consul-General Vifquain made a speech in answer to a complimentary address. He said that the Monroe doctrine was not a declaration of war, but a declaration of peace and justice. Its object, he said, was the preservation of the integrity of America; nothing more, but still nothing less. The meeting was orderly, but the greatest enthusiasm prevailed over the action of the United States, which is in accord with the sentiment of all classes.

CHRISTMAS AT BILTMORE HOUSE.

The Yule Log Lighted in Mr. Vanderbilt's Southern Chateau.

The yule log was kindled for the first time in George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore house at Asheville, N. C., famed as the finest private house in the United States, and the appointments of the stately home were enjoyed by the possessor in the happy environment of congenial kinsfolk.

All immediate members of the Vanderbilt family now in this country are guests at Biltmore House. Among them are Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, mother of the owner of Biltmore; Mrs. Bromley, his aunt; Mrs. Kissam, Miss Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, daughter and son; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family; Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. D. Sloane and family, and others.

A Christmas tree was given to all the employes on the estate, numbering nearly five hundred persons. After the Christmas tree exhibition a bountiful dinner was spread.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

A fine rain settled upon this community on Monday.

M. L. Mentzer and wife, of Baltimore, Md., are visiting friends and others in town.

Richard Postlethwaite is spending a few days with his brother James Postlethwaite at Pittsburg.

W. K. Harrison, who is located in Philadelphia, and D. F. Harrison, of Everett, spent the holidays with parents and friends in town.

Christmas was an uneventful day in this place. Most of the business places were closed all day. The band made a tour of the town in the afternoon discoursing some music at the intersection of the different streets. The weather was threatening until evening, when it cleared off.

Thieves gained entrance to the residences of Elisha Fields, sr., Alfred Etnier and Mrs. Eliza Welch, all situated on Shirley street, this place, on Friday morning a week, and succeeded in securing a gold watch at Welch's, a pocket book containing about $14 at Field's and nothing at Etnier's. These parties who are supposed to be ex-citizens of this town have become quite bold, no doubt from their frequent success. A copious dose of cold lead would no doubt help to establish the identity of these midnight visitors.

On the evening of Christmas day, Mrs. D. E. Shaver, of Market street, this place, was spending a few minutes at the home of her next door neighbor, Mrs. T. C. McGowan. Remembering that the door leading to the cellar had been opened that afternoon, she asked Donald McGowan a boy about eight years old, to go over and shut the door, which he started to do. When approaching the doorway, out jumped a man dressed in dark clothes and a light overcoat, and made his way down through the lot and over the fence into the alley and disappeared. Nothing was missed and the object of the intruder is supposed to be to secret himself until a later hour when operations would have begun.

CASSVILLE.

"Christmas comes but once a year,
But when it comes it brings good cheer."

Miss Mary Hamilton, one of the Seniors of Millersville, is at home for the holidays.

Rev. Stine is conducting a revival at Newberg, the most successful one held there for many years.

Visitors to our town: Miss Lulu Henderson, Miss Nora Stine, Mrs. Kate Cook, Irvin Green, Miss Brewster, and some of the late Robt. Speer's family.

For weeks our merchants have been busy tying up mysterious bandles, and we are informed that no town in the county had a better display of holiday goods than ours.

Mr. Noble, one of our most respected citizens, was pleased to receive a long and interesting letter from his son Dash, who is a resident of Kansas, where he is prospering in every way.

Thursday evening, the Lutheran Sabbath school gave an entertainment. Recitations, reading and some beautiful anthems were rendered. A cantata, "A Visit to Grandpa's," was well rendered. Several choruses followed this and a treat for the scholars closed the exercises.

Wednesday night the Methodist Sabbath school gave an entertainment. They always have good audiences but this one excelled all others. For an hour before the doors were open wagons and buggies lined the road and a great many could not get in the church. The cantata, Santa Claus on Time," was one of unusual brilliance. The solos and choruses were finely rendered. The Telephone scene caused much merriment. "The Little Street Waifs" rendered by Mary Heaton and Bernice Houck, was pathetic. Mary Stever sang a Bylo song to her dolly with fine effect. The boys did well in their efforts to represent Old Santa who finally appeared "on time" and led the way to a magic cave where were gifts for more than two hundred.

SMITH VALLEY.

J. G. Dell and wife, of Huntingdon, are spending vacation with friends in our section.

Monroe Chilcote raised the best yield of corn in our community this fall, having raised 175 bushels of ears per acre.

The late rains have made a decided improvement on the wheat and rye. Some of the late sown wheat had not come up until since the recent rain.

M. B. Wright returned to his work at the Juniatta College on Monday. Milton is one of our best young men who is earnestly working for an education.

Our sportsmen have not succeeded in killing much game this fall. The free use of the improved shotguns has almost exterminated all of our small game.

G. W. Dell has made considerable improvement on his farm in the way of ditching. Much land considered worthless, could be made valuable with a like application.

Our progressive farmers are taking advantage of the mild winter in the way of plowing their corn ground. Many of them have nearly all of their spring plowing done.

A pleasant surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Geary Cornelius on Tuesday evening of last week. About fifty persons were present and all enjoyed themselves hugely.

The P. O. S. of A. boys at Latta Grove are plastering their new hall. This is a splendid building two stories high and 24 by 40 feet plot. Camp 662 is in a flourishing condition.

L. R. Smith, who is teaching near Altoona, spent the Christmas vacation with his wife and friends at Latta Grove. He is well pleased with his work and speaks favorably of the Blair county schools.

Elmer Smith, who has been farming for his father-in-law J. Frank Wright for two years, has contracted to work for John McClain, of Todd, next summer. We are losing a good citizen when Elmer leaves us.

The heavy lumber wagons are cutting our roads up to such a degree that they are almost impassable. Until our supervisors pike all low places and widen the road on the hills they will be cut up every time heavy wagons go on them in wet weather.

A first class spelling bee was conducted by Miss Lorena B. Smith at Latta Grove on Friday evening. If more of our young people would take active part in these old time gatherings we would be able to see a great improvement in oral spelling.

Many of our farmers have come to the conclusion that it pays better to use lime than commercial fertilizers. With this end in view, they are hauling lime from the kiln opperated by Israel Querry, who produces a quality of white lime unsurpassed in this county.

When wool was put on the free list many of our farmers put off all their sheep but we believe that when the republican congress passes a bill putting a duty on wool, they will begin raising sheep once more. At present there is not one sheep in our valley for every ten that was here twenty years ago.

Abram Wright is at this writing seriously ill with asthma and pneumonia. Mr. Wright is one of the veterans of the late war who is a physical wreck and yet the government only gives him the paltry sum of ten dollars per month. If "Uncle Sam" don't soon redeem his obligations to the Sons of '61, it will be too late for the country's defenders are passing away very rapidly.

What might have been a fatal accident to Mr. and Mrs. Ephriam Dell and their five year old boy, Chalmer, occurred a few nights since when they were run down by horses being rode by Samuel Chilcote of Smith Valley, and Guy Chilcote, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Dell were walking to church when they were overtaken by these two young sports who came riding in a gallop and never halted, but before the pedestrins had time to turn to one side the horses ran against them throwing them down a steep bank. It was thought at first that Mrs. Dell was killed but after the shock was over it was found that she had escaped with a few flesh wounds and numerous bruises. Mr. Dell saved his little boy from being trampled to death by throwing him down over the bank before the horses jumped on him. When young men are riding at such a breakneck speed they should stop when they see a lantern in the road in front of them. While we don't think this was intentional, we do think it was very thoughtless; for, had no accident occurred, the horses would have thrown mud on all whom they passed.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Harry Householder, of Marklesburg, is visiting friends in the valley.

L. K. Smith's little daughter, whose illness was mentioned last week, is improving nicely.

Mrs. Oliver Brown our postmistress was on the sick list last week, also her two-year-old boy.

Mrs. A. W. Wright, Miss Laura Greenland and W. L. Wright, of Colfax, and Miss Myrtle Wright, of Mapleton, are visiting friends and relatives in Fulton county.

I am pleased to see that Jere Rex is a candidate for delegate to the Republican convention. While we differ in our politics I must respect him for his loyalty to his party and feel proud that so honorable and gentlemanly a man was raised so near me.

Miss Etta Evans, of Covalt, Fulton county, who had set in with Mrs. Simonton, of Huntingdon, to learn the millinery business, got a dose of measles on her way to Huntingdon. She returned as far as Barton Greenland's where she was treated until it was considered safe for her to return to her home. She left on last Friday.

SALTILLO.

W. E. Stitt spent Christmas week at his home in Shade Gap.

The M. E. Sunday school treat will be given on New Years night at 6.45 o'clock.

Miss Maud Postlethwaite, of Orbisonia, is visiting at the residence of T. R. Henderson.

Miss Briggs, of Orbisonia, was visiting at the residence of Harper Fleming one day last week,

Frank DeVore, of this place, has removed his family from Saltillo to a place near Broad Top near his work.

Newton Sollers, of Curwensville, has removed his family to Saltillo and occupies the house belonging to A K. Green.

A very fine entertainment was gotten up by the Baptist people at this place, and came off Christmas night at the Baptist church. The church was crowded to overflowing and the entertainment was somewhat marred by the fumes of disgusting liquor and the appearance of several that did not see themselves as others saw them.

The String band gave an entertainment on Saturday night in the town hall, which was crowded and all were highly entertained. The recitations by Mrs. Clema Noble, and songs by Mrs. Lewis Finley were among the leading features of the entertainment. Little Libbie Kapp and Elma Hecter bore their parts well, and evinced the care and training they had received from their teacher Mr. Kieferle.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N Y, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1,

School Reports.

Calvin school—Edna Swope, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole attendance	11	19	30
Average "	10	16	26
Per cent of "	97	94	95

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Rosa Shaffer, Prudence Steele, Gertrude Roland, Zillah Steele, Mary Hazzard, Ada Glasgow, Olga Wright, Minnie Stroup, Bessie Stroup, Chloe Wright, Emma Steele, Ida Steele, Harper Wright, Lynn Steele, Ralph Stroup, Jesse Steele, Coy Coder, Chester Glasgow, David Norris. Visitors, 4.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENtion.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.

JERE B. REX.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of John Jamison, dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of John Jamison, late of Saltilio borough, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE K. JAMISON, Administratrix.

K. A. LOVELL, Att'y. for Admrx. Saltillo, Pa.

11-27-95-f.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready for Xmas.

Old Santa will pay us a visit every night. Boys and girls, just come to see us often as you can and get real anxious to have a whole lot of the beautiful things we have in our store for Christmas gifts. We are

Headquarters for Holiday Goods.

Having purchased many times more goods in this line than any previous year, with a view to suit all, while the prices are where you like them—very low.

Do You Want to Make a Gift?

Come here, as you can rely on our selection, besides you will pay less. A Christmas present will be given free to every cash purchaser of Holiday Goods.

Cold Weather Goods.

Don't forget the fact that we can supply you with felt boots, Lumbermens' socks and Rubber goods of first quality as cheap as you can buy them in the county. You are invited to come and see us and you will not go away disappointed.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

STEWART'S.

Great Slaughter In OVERCOATS.

We do not want to carry over any Overcoats, and in order to make a "CLEAN SWEEP" have decided to sell our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at wonderfully reduced prices. They must go regardless of cost. Call and examine them. Nothing to lose, all to gain.

Children's Cape Overcoats.

Ages 7 to 12, at half price. Every one of them a great bargain. $4.00, now $2.00. $3.00, now $1.50. $2.00, now $1.00.

Reefer Overcoats.

We have a few left which we will sell regardless of cost—size 5 to 10. Parents, this is your opportunity, embrace it while it lasts.

Children's Suits.

From now until Feb. 1, 1896, we will give 20% off on all Children's Knee Pants, suits size 3 to 15, regardless of cost. These are bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Suits that were $5.00 now go at $4.00.
" " $4.00 " " $3 20.
" " $3.00 " " $2.40.

O. L. Stewart,

One Price Cash Clothier,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts., **Huntingdon, Pa.**

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at exceedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance.

Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $5.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
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C. B. Crum,

The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;

Grows Bigger Every Day;

Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,

Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 1, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Write it 1896.

—January 1, 1896.

—Resolutions are in order.

—We wish all our readers A Happy New Year.

—Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—A. W. Kelley is spending a few days with friends in and about Altoona.

—L. L. Parker spent several days of the past week with friends in Altoona.

—J. C. Griffin is enjoying a visit to friends and relatives in the Mountain City.

—George McNerlin enjoyed Christmas with his son William, at Osceola Mills.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—A catamount weighing thirty-one pounds was killed recently near Dudley by R. E. Hall.

—C. B. Graham and family visited among friends in Mifflin county during a part of last week.

—H. E. and Landis Himes departed last week for Altoona, where they have secured employment.

—Miles Quarry and wife, of Cass township, visited friends in Johnstown during the holiday week.

—Many people are employed to-day in repairing the resolutions that were promulgated one year ago.

—Preaching in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell.

—M. L. Neice and family returned home Saturday evening from a week's visit to friends in Clearfield county.

—Atlantic "A" is the finest flour on the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it and give it a trial. 12-11-h.

—Mrs. J. W. Weston and children spent a portion of the past week with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, in Mapleton.

—W. H. Burd, principal of the borough schools, is spending the holiday vacation with parents and friends in Juniata county.

—Harry D. Wicks arrived home last week from Chicago where he is employed and will spend a short time with his family in this place.

—Atlantic "A" flour is rich in color, rich in strength, makes a big loaf, and is the choicest flour in the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it.

—Mrs. James Ewing and son, of Pontiac, Ills., and Miss Isabella Mattern, of Newton Hamilton, were guests of A. B. Gillam and wife during the past week.

—Mrs. Jeremiah Nead, of Saltillo, and Mrs. Harriet Donaldson, of Hill Valley, were visitors at the residence of Geo. Godard and wife several days of the past week.

—If you have a distant friend whom you want to remember you every week in the new year, send him the ITEM. It costs you but one dollar and makes a very acceptable gift.

—Alfred Lamberson was unfortunate enough to saw a piece out of his right hand while working at the Phillips Sand Works last Saturday. The injury is not of a serious character.

—The only eclipse this year that will be visible in this country will be a partial eclipse of the moon, August 23d. Two other eclipses will occur, one of the sun and one of the moon. They will be invisible in North America.

—Word was received here Sunday of the serious illness at Altoona of Charles M. Stever, son of the late Mrs. Mattie Stever, of Mapleton. He is afflicted with typhoid fever. His many friends here hope for his speedy recovery.

—Roy, aged about 10 years, son of William Marlin, of Huntingdon, attempted to jump off a moving train near that place on Thursday and fell under the wheels. His left leg was crushed so badly at the ankle that amputation was necessary.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has awarded to W. G. Stahl & Sons, of Altoona, the contract for straightening the lines between Lilly and Bens Creek, and building a stone bridge 50 feet high. There will be considerable cutting and a fill 60 feet in height.

—Dr. James M. Smith, of Tyrone, was taken seriously ill on Monday of last week with Brights disease from which he died yesterday afternoon. The remains will be interred at Tyrone tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Further notice of the deceased will be made in the next issue of the ITEM.

—We observe from the Altoona *Tribune* that among the presents received by Rev. C. L. Benscoter, formerly pastor of the M. E. church at this place, on Christmas was a cane the stock of which is made of wood from the floor of Libby prison and surmounted with a heavy handle of silver.

—The Clearfield county poor house has been inspected by a commission appointed by the court. The site cost $8,400, the main building $52,656.05, the furniture $3,000 and the barn $1,745. The estimated cost when fully completed is $70,000. The home will accommodate 250 inmates.

—Lock Haven *Express:* Thomas Eckert, son of Levi T. Eckert, of Dunstable township, met with a singular accident on Monday. The young man, who is about 20 years old, has been an invalid for years, and while in bed and suffering from a convulsion, one of his legs was broken in two places.

—While Mrs. Chas. J. Wilbur, of Harrisburg, was cleaning a dress with gasoline one day last week, she got too near the fire and caused an explosion. In an instant she was a mass of flames. The force of the explosion shattered the windows, blew open the doors and was heard two squares away. Neighbors found Mrs. Wilbur in a dying condition.

—W. W. Latherow, aged 22 years, of Newton Hamilton, employed as a brakeman on the Tyrone shifter, made a coupling last Friday morning and just as the train started he slipped and fell under the wheels. The flesh was ground from the thigh to the ankle. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where the member was amputated a few inches below the hip joint.

—Thirteen carpenters are at work on the sand works being erected by the Phillips Glass company to replace those destroyed by fire on the 9th ult., and the work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Superintendent Rex informs us that the company will lose none of its trade as they will be making sand before the supply on hand at the time of the fire is exhausted.

—During the heavy wind storm accompanying the rain of last Thursday night, R. C. Fields was returning home from church when a blast of wind caught his umbrella and hat and carried them away. Next morning the umbrella was found about three hundred yards away and the hat nearly as far. To get to the place where it was found the umbrella must have soared high, as many tall trees grow in the intervening space.

—A. W. Van Houten, a former resident of this county, who was sentenced to be hanged in Colorado on Friday last for the murder of Richard Newell, Jr., has been reprieved by Governor McIntyre until January 26. The reprieve was granted only fourteen hours in advance of the time set for the execution. His brothers at Dubois, Pa., and his sister and mother at New Bethlehem were immediately notified of the reprieve.

—A Clearfield county farmer has a cow that was afflicted with cancer of the jaw, quite a lump being noticed, and the cow was regularly milked, but the cow having a cancer the milk was thrown away. The farmer concluded to send for a bovine physician and relieve the cow. The surgeon arrived on the ground and after lassoing and binding the critter the cancer was removed, which was nothing more nor less than a china nest egg that had lodged between the jaw bone and skin and the cow was unable to move it. The cow is still living and the farmer now uses the milk, but he does not like to have anyone refer to cancer in cows.

Death of John H. Neff.

John H. Neff, one of Huntingdon county's most highly respected and useful citizens, died at his home near Neff's Mills on Monday morning, the 23d inst. Heart failure is the attributed cause of his death. His sudden and unexpected death was a shock to the community in which he resided, and to his many friends and acquaintances elsewhere. He is survived by a wife and two children: Mrs. Joseph Oburn, of Neff's Mills, and Mrs. J. Oliver Martin, of near Huntingdon. He was also a brother of Hon. Daniel J. Neff, Altoona. In early boyhood he became a member of the Reformed church and remained faithful to the end. He was aged 68 years, 2 months and 14 days. His remains were interred in the Mooresville cemetery on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Some Christmas Notes.

Christmas was quietly observed in Mapleton. In the morning the Presbyterian Sunday school was assembled and the members thereot were liberally treated. In the afternoon the band paraded the streets, rendered some excellent selections and won many compliments. An entertainment was held in the M. E. church in the evening in which the participants acquitted themselves very creditably. The house was crowded. One feature of the exercise was a visit from Santa Claus who distributed packages of sweets to the members of the school.

* * *

There were some very nice Christmas trees in Mapleton last week but none that was more admired than one erected in D. B. Miller's wagon maker shop by some friends while that gentleman and his wife were at Mill Creek enjoying the hospitality of friends. He was much surprised upon going to his shop but is, no doubt, grateful to the friends who contributed to the ornamentation of it.

* * *

Through the kindness of a friend who, no doubt, knows our needs, a fine young turkey was placed in the editor's coop the day before Christmas. We appreciate the kindness of the donor and the family have been faring sumptuously during the past week. Several other poor people were also the recipients of turkeys at the same time from the same source.

* * *

The annual reunion of A. W. Swope's family was held beneath the parental roof on Christmas and the children were so bounteously cared for at dinner that they declined to depart until they had obtained supper. It was a pleasant occasion and we hope all may be spared to enjoy many more such reunions.

* * *

This community is made up of people who labor for their daily bread but as is the case in all communities, sickness and other causes operate against some and render them more or less dependent. All such in this place so far as we can learn fared well during this season when hearts are softer and peace reigns within almost every bosom. The milk of human kindness never flowed more freely than at this time. The gifts consisted of flour, poultry and other substantials and little money was spent for presents that were not of a useful character.

* * *

Samuel Hatfield and wife gave a Christmas dinner to a number of friends and relatives. Those from a distance were: B. R. Hatfield and wife, W. S. Stryker, wife and daughter, Jno N. Hatfield and wife, Bucher Hatfield and sister and Miss Lizzie Hatfield, all of Alexandria.

* * *

Christmas was celebrated on the Pennsylvania limited, and those unfortunates compelled to travel found that an effort had been made to make it as pleasant for them as possible. Both trains were decorated with holly, and an extra bill of fare was served in the dining cars. It is the first time an effort has been made to observe holidays on board a railroad train.

The Pennsylvania Midland Railroad.

On Friday, December 20, the court made an order directing Colonel John W. Rutherford, receiver of the Pennsylvania Midland Railroad company, to complete the main line of said railroad and to make a loan of $200,000 on certificates, a sum of not more than $50,000 of it to be used to pay the preferred claims set forth in the bondholders' agreement of October 29, 1895, the balance to be expended in completing the road. The court, in the exercise of its wise discretion could have done nothing else than make the order, as it was backed by an overwhelming sentiment in favor of completion, coming from persons who have certain equities in the matter. The railroad is graded to Brook's Mills and runs through some of the most fertile farms of Bedford and Blair counties.

Local Institute.

Following is the program for a Local Institute to be held at Pine Grove in Union township, Jan. 11, 1896:

"Hygiene in the School Room"—W. H. Burd, A. M. Smith

"The Moral Influence of the Teacher"—H. G. Swope, Julia Chilcote.

"How to Teach Reading to Beginners"—Mrs. Louisa Dell, Dessa Roland, Edna Swope.

"How to Cultivate a Desire for Reading"—J. H. Tate, Bertha Madden.

"Joys and Sorrows of the Teacher's Life"—Scott Wible, R. A Ramsey.

"The Ideal Country School House"—The Directors of Mapleton Borough and Union Township.

COMMITTEE.

A Cyclone.

A very heavy wind storm passed over central Pennsylvania last Thursday night and in places did considerable damage.

At Altoona the gas works was damaged to the extent of $3000. Trees were blown down, windows blown in, street lamps broken and by the falling of trees, fences and boardwalks were destroyed.

At Bedford many buildings were damaged. The Pennsylvania round house was leveled to the ground, the Bedford planing mill lost one-half of its roof and the Chalybeate hotel was demolished, leaving about one-half of it in good condition. The home of Mahlon Brown was blown away. Several handsome trees in the Springs hotel lawn were uprooted. The telegraph and electric light wires were entangled, leaving the town in darkness.

At Saxton a freight car was lifted bodily from the track.

From Everett comes the news that a portion of the Tecumseh tannery was destroyed. Many chimneys were blown away and the trees along the streets were stripped of their branches.

Between Riddlesburg and Hopewell a tree was blown across the track of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. The work train ran into it and was derailed. Foreman John A. Long in jumping from the train was instantly killed.

Death of Robert Hampson.

For the following account of the death of Robert Hampson, we are indebted to our Three Springs correspondent, which was received too late for publication last week:

Robert Hampson, of Three Springs, died on Monday morning, Dec. 23, 1895, at 1 o'clock. He had been afflicted for some years back, but had only taken his bed about six weeks ago. Mr. Hampson was born in Ireland in 1831 and came to this country with his parents when a baby. The family settled down at this place, where he has made his home all his life. He learned the shoemaker trade with his father, which occupation he followed until his death. Mr. Hampson was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over forty years. He was also a member of Post 483, G. A. R., and Three Springs Lodge, No. 790, I. O. O. F. He is survived by his wife, five sons and one sister: Bouse, Lincoln, Neb.; John and Harry, Washington; Oliver, Oregon, and Wilson at home, and Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery of this place.

This makes the fifth death in Post 483, G. A. R., inside of one year. Truly the old soldiers are fast passing away. The funeral sermon was preached on Tuesday afternoon by Rev. L. D. Ott. Post 483 and Lodge 790 attended the funeral in a body.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

A CARD.—The Interstate Fire Insurance Company of the city of Philadelphia, having appointed us to represent it in this county, and our attention having been called to the fact that one of our competitors in the insurance business is engaged in the circulation of false and libelous reports in regard to the standing and reliability of the company. We have been directed to state to the public that such reports, having no foundation in fact, will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors at its annual meeting in January and suitable action be taken thereon. The basis of these underhand attacks on the standing of the company appears to be the fact that it is not moss-covered with age and has not accumulated from its policy holders a surplus of a million or more dollars The company is in its infancy, so to speak, but in its brief career it has paid losses aggregating many thousands of dollars, and at this date has not a single unadjusted or unpaid loss on its books. Its officers and directors are gentlemen of the highest character and standing in the commercial world, its president being one of the largest manufacturers in the city of Philadelphia and one of the principal stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad company. We believe the insurance field is open to fair and honorable competition. We have entered it for business purposes and not for the purpose of engendering a guerilla crusade of detraction and defamation, and we respectfully submit that a business that requires such auxiliaries must be out of joint. Let the war proceed, our means of defense are sufficient and will be used as occasion requires. Meanwhile our office (three doors north of P. R. R. and E. B. T. R. R. ticket offices) will be open for business, and we respeccfully solicit a share of public patronage. Our companies are all reliable and are not dominated by an insurance underwriters trust for increasing rates of insurance and swelling company assets at the expense of the people.

HINEY & WITHINGTON,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

At

A. B. GILLAM'S

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

STORE

is the place to get your wants supplied. He can furnish you with

Hard and Soft,
Woodland Red Ash
Cannel

COAL,

All kinds of Blasting Material, fresh Beef and Pork, besides his usual stock of general merchandise. Give him a call and you will be sure to be accommodated.

His Stock is Complete, His Prices Are Right.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

MAD PANIC IN A THEATRE

Men, Women and Children Trampled to Death at Baltimore.

STARTED BY A CRY OF "FIRE!"

It Was Only a Flare, But It Set an Immense Audience Wild---A Mad Rush for the Outside---Awful Crush at the Narrow Exit---Most of the Victims Were Tailors.

A panic in the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., following an alarm of fire, resulted in the loss of twenty-two lives and the injury of fifty or more persons. All the victims are Polish Hebrews, who assembled in the theatre to witness a performance. As the play was popular, the attendance was unusually large, the playhouse being packed to the doorway.

The curtain was about to rise at eight o'clock p. m., when one of the gas tips fell from a burner. One of the audience promptly turned off the gas, and an employe went up stairs to mend the jet, and in order to determine which tip was missing lit all the lights.

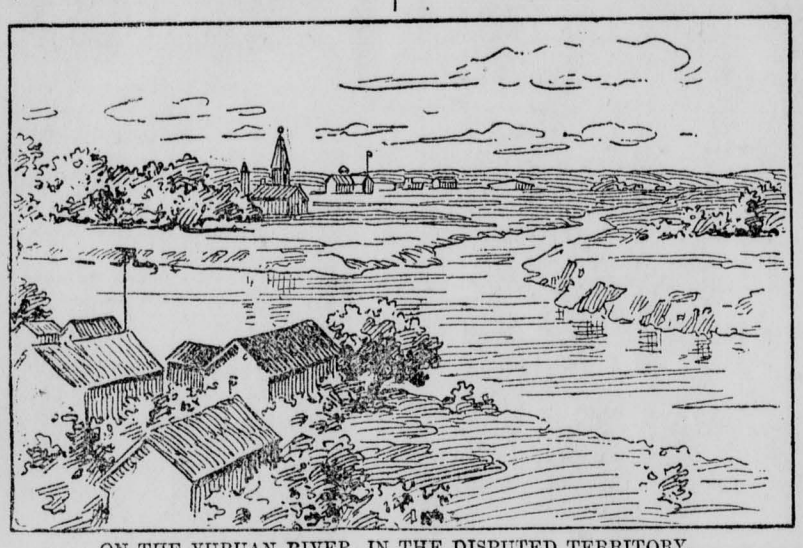
As the flame shot from the open burner one of the gallery spectators lost his head and, screaming "Fire!" dashed wildly in the direction of the entrance. The crowd caught up the cry and became panic stricken. There are only two stairways leading to the floor below, and these are narrow and rickety affairs. As the men, women and children in their mad flight tried to force their way down they met the crowd below that dashed from the lower floor.

A jam and a crush followed, and in an instant a shrieking mass of humanity was trampled under foot. They fought desperately to save their little ones, but the surging mass came piling on, crushing the life out of the unfortunates who were caught under foot.

Those who had reached the open, anxious to help those within, returned and blocked the doorway. Just about this time the Fire Department, which had been called out, arrived. The chief engineer, finding the crowd increasing, ordered his men to turn the hose on the mass and washed the crowd out of the doorway. But for his prompt action the loss of life would have been far greater. As it was it required more than a half hour's hard work to clear the stairway and get at the victims.

The scene was horrible. Men, women and children were lying on the stairway and flooring, crushed out of all semblance of human shape, while those who were injured rent the air with shrieks. Ambulances were in demand. From all the station houses patrol wagons were hurried to the scene of disaster and the bodies were carried out.

The news soon spread and the people hurried from all sections to the scene of the disaster. The police has a time of it keeping the crowds back. By midnight all the injured had been taken to various hospitals. Quite a number of these were fatally hurt. Relatives and friends surrounded the Morgue and City Hospital, and the lamentations were heartrending. All the victims were tailors.



ON THE YURUAN RIVER, IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

(At this point it was that the arrests of British Guiana police officials were made by Venezuelan soldiers. England resents these arrests as "having been made on British soil.")

SWITZERLAND'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Adrian Lachenal is an Able Lawyer and a Splendid Orator.

M. Adrian Lachenal, the new President of the Swiss Republic, was born in Geneva, in 1841. He was educated in the gymnasium, and afterward graduated from the university with high honors. He entered the profession of law, and from the beginning achieved success, the proceeds of his practice affording him a start in life. He is a splendid orator—a good voice, classic features and

M. ADRIAN LACHENAL.

splendid figure contributing to his success in this direction He first became a member of the Government in 1892, when he was chosen by the Federal Assembly to succed Numa Droz, an illustrious statesman, as Secretary of the Department of the Exterior.

LATIN-AMERICA'S VIEWS.

The Southern Republics Discuss the Monroe Doctrine.

A cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The annals of Venezuela do not contain any record of such a pageant as has just occurred here. The whole city was en fete and every house in it was decorated in honor of the great event, the demonstration organized to show Venezuela's appreciation of the attitude of the President of the United States in the boundary dispute with England as it affects America.

The procession was reviewed by President Crespo and his Cabinet. One of the most striking incidents in the programme was the signal honor paid by American residents to the statue of Bolivar, the liberator, whose effigy was covered with flowers by a delegation from the American colony.

A reception was held in the evening and many speeches were made. That delivered by the Minister of the Interior Department, Dr. Francisco Castillo, attracted much attention. Dr. Castillo said that not an inch of Venezuelan territory would be surrendered until the Republic had been conquered by armed force.

Mr. Akers, the correspondent of the London Times, has left for La Guayra. The press of Caracus insists that the Government should expel him for wrongly quoting President Crespo, as is alleged, but Mr. Thomas, the United States Minister, has advised the Government not to send him out of the country. The Government has accepted this advice and Mr. Akers will not be forced to leave.

The United States Minister received as gifts some beautiful flags and many flowers. They were sent by residents of Los Andes.

Several South American Republics are reported to have signified their desire to assist Venezuela. Jose Raphael Ricorti has been appointed General-in-Command of the army on the west coast of Venezuela. The Society for the Defense of Venezuelan Territory has elected Cleveland and Crespo honorary Presidents. It offers the Government 50,000 men ready for war.

Students of the university at Caracas have forwarded to President Cleveland resolutions thanking him for his utterances in behalf of Venezuela.

They called upon Minister Thomas in the United States Legation and, after a speech full of enthusiasm, presented him the elegantly engrossed resolutions and requested that he send them to the President. This the Minister said he would do by the first steamer.

It is generally believed in official circles, and by the people generally, that Colombia will join Venezuela in resisting England should war result from the present trouble.

Venezuela has sent Ministers to all of the South American Republics. All the Latin-American Republics, it is said, are in a secret league and will join Venezuela, it is expected, in case of a war against England.

Colombia has responded to Venezuela's request, it is whispered, by promising to contribute 80,000 troops and agreeing to give the British Minister his passports unless England consents to submit the Guiana question to arbitration. Brazil is to send 100,000 men, armed and equipped. Mexico is counted upon to aid with a fleet. By calling out her militia Venezuela can place 250,000 men in the field. Jose Raphael Ricorti, President of the Yaracuy Company, an American organization, has been appointed to have charge of the defences of the northwest coast.

President Zelaye, of Nicaragua, when asked for the expression of his views upon President Cleveland's message to Congress respecting England's dispute with Venezuela, said that the action of the United States Government was what was to be expected from the Executive of the Nation in which the Monroe doctrine was born.

In an interview concerning the Venezuelan question, President Barrios, of Guatemala, said that the United States deserve the applause and respect of all America for the attitude taken.

President Gutierrez, of Salvador, expressed himself forcibly upon the Anglo-Venezuelan question. "From now on," he said, "Cleveland ceases to belong exclusively to the United States, but will be considered hereafter by all American Republics as the paladin of their liberties, protecting them from the aggressions of all European Powers which might try to dominate them as Napoleon tried in Mexico."

Big Diamond Robbery.

The residence of I. Townsend Burden, New York City, was robbed of what is said to be fully $75,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Mrs. Burden possessed some of the most beautiful jewels in this country. She kept the most valuable of these jewels, principally diamonds, in a small safe in her own apartment. On returning home from the opera Mrs. Burden discovered at once that she had been robbed. She notified the police and detectives were placed at work on the mysterious case.

A Princess Nearly Drowned.

While skating with Baroness Colmar at Wannsee, Germany, Prineess Louise Sophie, wife of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, fell with her companion through the ice, and for ten minutes both ladies were in imminent peril of drowning. After several ineffective attempts had been made to rescue them, ladders were placed across the ice and the Princess and the Baroness were rescued.

Schools in Alaska.

The United States Commissioner of Education has issued a report on education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the last year there have been maintained there sixteen day schools with twenty-four teachers. They have also been maintained seven contract schools with forty-nine teachers and employes. The Commissioner recommends an appropriation of $50,000 for the ensuing year for education in Alaska.

A TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Adopted in the House of Representatives by 205 to 81.

NO AMENDMENT SUBMITTED.

The Measure Prepared by the Majority of the Ways and Means Committee Agreed to by a Strict Party Vote---Populists Divided Equally Between Republicans and Democrats.

After three and a half hours' debate the House of Representatives passed a tariff bill affecting every schedule and almost every article on which customs taxation is levied, with the exception of sugar.

As soon as Mr. Dingley had reported the tariff bill from the Ways and Means Committee Mr. Crisp was recognized. He complained that the minority of the committee had had no opportunity of preparing and submitting their views. The minority had asked for time to obtain estimates from the Treasury Department as to the effect of the proposed measure and had been refused. Then the minority had asked for a reasonable time to prepare a minority report, and that was also refused.

Mr. Henderson then reported from the Committee on Rules the rule providing for the vote on the tariff bill at 5 o'clock p. m. Mr. Crisp objected to the rule as preventing the consideration of what he called "a general tariff bill." The rule was agreed to by a vote of 213 to 89, Messrs. Connolly, of Illinois; Heiner, of Pennsylvania; Linney, of North Carolina, and Wilber, of New York, Republicans, voting "no" with the Democrats.

In the debate which followed the reading of the tariff bill Republicans argued from the standpoint that an increase of revenue by an increase of customs taxation was the one thing needed to cure the evils the President had pointed out. Democrats took the ground that the Treasury had plenty of money to meet all expenditures, and denounced the proposal to increase taxation. Party spirit ran high at times, and each side indulged in many partisan flings at the other.

The bill was read a third time, and on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were called, resulting—Yeas, 205; nays, 81. It was a strict party vote, except that the eight Populists divided evenly, Messrs. Baker, Bell, Kem and Stroud voting nay with the Democrats, Messrs. Howard, Newlands, Shufford and Skinner voting yea with the Republicans. No amendments of any sort were permitted, although an error in the bill was pointed out.

Exact Meaning of the Bills.

Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, made a statement as to the exact meanings of the Revenue bill. He said:

"The Revenue bill is not intended to be a tariff revision, but simply an exigency bill to raise about $40,000,000 of revenue to meet the deficiency. The main object is revenue, although incidentally the increases will help American industries to some extent. The bill is limited to two and a half years, the expectation being that by that time the Republicans will be in full power and able to revise the tariff on their own lines. Wools are taken from the free list, and clothing given a duty of 6 4-10 cents (sixty per cent. of the duty provided by the act of 1890), and woolen goods are given a specific compensatory duty, sixty per cent. of what they had under the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duty of the present law. Carpet wools are placed where they were under the act of 1890, and the same specific duty given to carpets as under the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duties of the present law. The articles of lumber placed on the free list of the tariff of 1890 are transferred to the dutiable list, with sixty per cent. of the duty that they had under the act of 1890. Then all the other dutiable schedules (except sugar, which is not touched) have all the duties raised fifteen per cent. The committee had not the time to treat articles separately, and hence a horizontal increase became necessary as to all articles now on the free list.

"The Bond bill," added Mr. Dingley, "gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue a three per cent. five-year coin bond to maintain the redemption fund, in addition to the authority he now possesses, but provides that the proceeds of all bonds sold under this act and under the Resumption act shall be used only for redemption purposes.

"It also provides that all bonds shall be first offered to the people of this country. The bill also authorizes certificates of indebtedness, bearing three per cent. interest and payable within three years, to be issued to meet any temporary deficiency of revenue. The only object of the bond bill is to reduce the rate of interest and the time they run, as the bonds which the Secretary is now authorized to issue bear four or five per cent. interest. The bill practically separates the redemption fund from the cash in the Treasury, and is intended to put a stop to the practical use of proceeds of bonds to meet the deficiency in the Treasury."

Many Lives Lost at Sea.

The British ship Moresby, bound for Pisagua, Chili, went ashore in the Bay of Dungarvon, on the south coast of Ireland, and broke up. Nineteen of the persons who were on board have been drowned. The bark Eliza has been wrecked on Cahore Point, County Wexford, Ireland, and all hands on board drowned. The British schooner Rupert stranded off Tynemouth and capsized. All on board were drowned. A lifeboat belonging to Kingstown capsized in Dublin Bay while endeavoring to rescue the crew of an English bark, and the entire crew of seventeen were drowned.

Want $46,000 for Alleged Damages.

Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, received a letter from Secretary Olney, enclosing the request of the British Ambassador for $46,000, growing out of the assault on the English family of Dawsons in Nebraska by the McCarthy outlaw gang. The Dawsons assert that their property was damaged to that extent by the alleged outlaw band. They were attempting to trade horses with Vic McCarthy, a local tough and the leader of a gang of ruffians. A free fight resulted, in which the Dawsons soundly thrashed the McCarthy gang, who sought safety in flight.

Hawaiian Prisoners Released.

The Hawaiian Government released seven political prisoners on Thanksgiving Day, five natives and two whites, Walker and Rickard. Those remaining in prison are Gulick, Seward, Bowler, Robert Wilcox, Bipekane and John Wise.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Reed Names the Men Who Will Shape Legislation.

Speaker Reed announced the committees of the House of Representatives. In view of the complications due to the Venezuela affair, special interest was felt in the composition of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which will have jurisdiction over all measures relative to the conduct of the United States in the dispute which may be introduced. Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, is made Chairman of the committee. Mr. Hitt has served as Secretary of the United States Legation and Charge d'Affaires in Paris, and was Assistant Secretary of State during the Garfield Administration. All of the Democrats on the Foreign Affairs Committee served on it in the last Congress. The members of the committee, without exception, are strongly in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine as applied to the Venezuelan boundary question by President Cleveland. New York got ten chairmanships and Pennsylvania nine.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.
(Chairman Committee on Appropriations.)

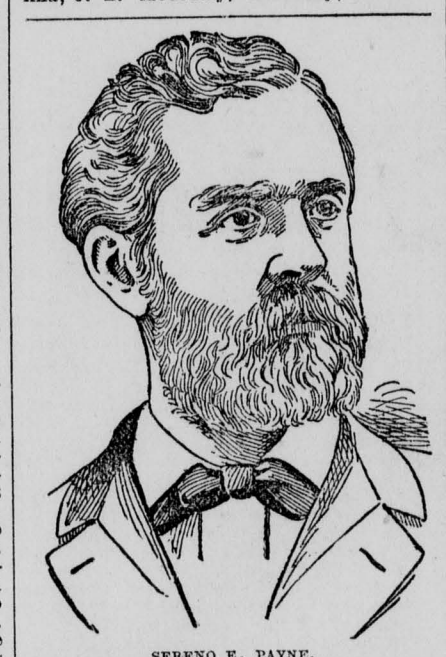
The make up of the most important committees, as announced by Speaker Reed, is:

Rules—The Speaker; D. B. Henderson, Iowa; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; C. F. Crisp, Georgia; Benton McMillin, Tennessee.

Ways and Means—Nelson Dingley, Jr., Maine; Sereno E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; J. P. Dolliver, Iowa; George Steele, Indiana; M. N. Johnson, North Dakota; Walter Evans, Kentucky; J. A. Tawney, Minnesota; Charles F. Crisp, Georgia; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; Henry G. Turner, Georgia; John C. Tarnsney, Missouri; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; J. J. McLaurin, South Carolina.

Appropriations—J. G. Cannon, Illinois; H. H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; W. W. Grout, Vermont; S. A. Northway, Ohio; William A. Stone, Pennsylvania; W. O. Arnold, Rhode Island; E. J. Hainer, Nebraska; Richard Blue, Kansas; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; James A. Hemmingway, Indiana; John E. McCall, Tennessee; Joseph D. Sayers, Texas; A. M. Dockery, Missouri; L. L. Livingstone, Georgia; Samuel Robertson, Louisiana; F. C. Layton, Ohio; F. Bartlett, New York.

Foreign Affairs—R. R. Hitt, Illinois; W. F. Draper, Massachusetts; R. Adams, Jr., Pennsylvania; Lemuel E. Quigg, New York; Robert Cousins, Iowa; Charles P. Taft, Ohio; Wm. A. Smith, Michigan; Joel P. Heatnole, Minnesota; Richmond Pearson, North Carolina; J. B. McCreary, Kentucky; Andrew



SERENO E. PAYNE.
(Chairman Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.)

Price, Louisiana; H. St. G. Tucker, Virginia; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Hernando D. Money, Mississippi; F. C. Newlands, Nevada.

Chairmen of the other important committees are: Banking and Currency, J. R. Walker, Massachusetts; Rivers and Harbors, W. B. Hooker, New York; Naval Affairs, C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Coinage, Weights and Measures, Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; Military Affairs, John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Merchant Marine and Fisheries, S. E. Payne, New York; Post Offices and Post Roads, E. T. Loud, California; Elections, No. 1, Charles Daniels, New York; Elections, No. 2, H. U. Johnson, Indiana; Elections, No. 3, Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Public Buildings and Grounds, Seth L. Milliken, Maine; Pacific Railroads, H. H. Powers, Vermont; Claims, Charles L. Brumm, Pennsylvania; Agriculture, James Wadsworth, New York; Mines and Mining, Daniel D. Aitken, Michigan, Indian Affairs, James S. Sherman, New York; Enrolled Bills, A. L. Hager, Iowa; Railways and Canals, Chester A. Chickering, New York; War Claims, T. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania; Public Lands, J. F. Lacey, Iowa; Election of President; Newton M. Curtis, New York; Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, Elijah A. Morse, Massachusetts; Library, A. C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; Printing, George D. Perkins, Iowa; District of Columbia, James A. Babcock, Wisconsin; Education, Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Pensions, Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey.

Killed by His Little Brother.

Wilbur Plum, aged six years, residing with his parents at Biedman's Station, N. J., shot and killed his brother George, nine years old. The parents of the boys were absent from home, and the youngsters got down the shotgun and began playing with it. While the weapon was in the hands of Wilber it accidentally exploded.

Wrongly Inferred.

Professor Tyrell, of Trinity College, Dublin, recently prepared a set of questions in regard to the constitution said to have been granted to the Roman State by Servius Tullius. In answering a question asking for a definition of the constitution, one of the students wrote: "The constitution of Servius Tullius, which he inherited from his estimable parents, was originally excellent, but by reason of a life of dissolute indulgence he came to an early grave."—New York Mercury.

A beautiful paper is made in Japan from the fibrous bark of the mulberry or paper tree.

Time and Tide.

"Time and tide wait for no man" saith the adage—but there are many other things of the non-waiting kind which will not be put off and ought not to be. Half the misery of the world is caused by delay, and Rheumatism is one of those insidious ills which demands prompt attention, especially in midwinter, when the cold accelerates its action and intensifies pain. If allowed to have its way, it will wait for no man in its rapid development of the chronic stage. When this is reached, then come troubles, not only in its misery but in many ways where a helpless condition throws the sufferer out of work and money. But whether in its acute, chronic or inflammatory stage, don't wait. The tide of pain will go on and so will loss of time. At the same time we all know that St. Jacobs Oil is made and sold for the express purpose of curing the worst cases in their worst form at any stage. It has cured and will cure in nine cases out of ten.

The weekly financial reports in the London papers show that but few new gold mining companies are being marketed at present.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The stockholders of the Keely motor held a meeting in Philadelphia and reorganized.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will invariably give relief.

C. P. Huntington is said to own 163,000 acres of land in Northern California.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Rich Red Blood

Is the foundation of health. The way to have Rich, Red, Healthy Blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Made in a Minute.

A little water and all ready for the griddle.

TO MAKE Light, Dainty Cakes

USE

Heckers'

Buckwheat.

Remember, the water must be cold and the griddle hot.

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$2.42 CASH WITH ORDER buys this Automatic, self-cocking, NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLED, 6 SHOT REVOLVER, 32 or 38 C. F., or send 22 cts. and we will ship C.O.D. $2.20, and allow examination. FIRE ARMS CO., Winston, N.C.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

LIVELY "PEACE" MEETING

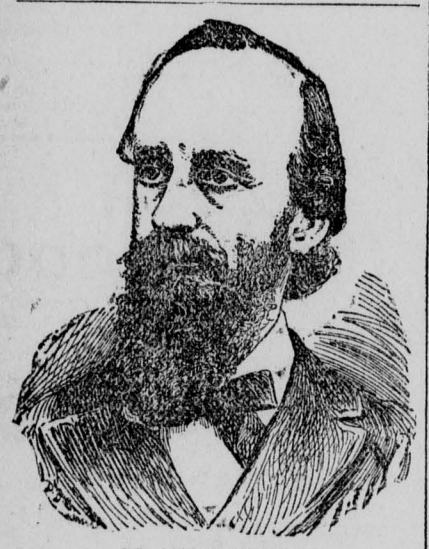
Attempted Protest Against the President's Venezuelan Message.

THE SPEAKERS WERE HISSED.

The Police Turned the Lights Out and Cleared the Hall---Harold Frederic Writes About the Sentiment in England and On the Continent---No Fear of a Panic.

A peace meeting, called by the Peace Society to protest against President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan matter at Cooper Union was one of the most remarkable gatherings ever held in New York City. It is not often that a man like Dr. Lyman Abbott, the venerable pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was hissed, but he was stopped repeatedly for speaking in opposition to the sentiment of the late message of the President.

It is not often that men like Ernest Howard Crosby and Henry George are hissed



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.
(A Speaker at the Peace Meeting.)

when they arise to address a New York audience, but they had work to make themselves heard at Cooper Union.

Every speaker was cheered and hissed by turns, and it was a meeting which showed how intense a feeling has been aroused by the President's statement to the country regarding the Venezuelan question.

The great hall was full. Nearly every seat was taken, yet there was no crowd at the door. No one who passed Cooper Union at 8 p. m. would have imagined a great meeting was going on, except as he could hear the cheers and hisses inside.

Forty policemen were in the hall, and many of them were needed to keep indignant auditors in their seats. It took hardihood to speak to that audience. There were many who were ready to hiss attacks on and to cheer good words for the President and his Secretary of State.

Every conceivable element of American National life was represented at the meeting, and at its close Acting Captain Woodruff, of the Fifth Precinct, was compelled to marshal his forces and clear the platform of the contending factions. It is hardly necessary to say that confusion reigned supreme. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, Henry George, Franklin Pierce, Charles Francis Adams, and other more or less prominent men were hustled off the stage in the melee, and the lights had to be turned down before the excited audience finally dispersed.

GOOD FEELING IN ENGLAND.

No Fear There Now That There Will Be War With This Country.

Harold Frederic, an American novelist, who is the resident London correspondent of the New York Times, cables as follows to his paper: "Everything relating to the Venezuelan question is colored by the impression prevailing here that the political strain between England and the United States is diminishing sensibly.

Great attention has been given to the pulpit utterances in both countries, and the opinion that the situation has improved is based principally on them.

Liberal politicians are watching developments with the closest scrutiny; but no disposition is shown by them yet to dissent from Salisbury's position, though they privately confess to the hope that America may offer a compromise which they can insist on making the Salisbury Government accept.

There are no signs yet of any official tendency on the Continent to fish in the troubled Venezuelan waters, though papers that are coming in now show that the tone of Continental comment, while against the Monroe doctrine, has been much more hostile to England than summaries telegraphed here have represented it to be.

Russian sentiment, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, is setting against President Cleveland's declaration of the Monroe doctrine.

According to a despatch from Vienna not a single Austrian newspaper is supporting President Cleveland in the Anglo-American dispute.

No Fear of a Panic.

All fear of a panic in Wall street, New York City, subsided upon relief action by the Clearing House Committee and heavy buying orders. The stock market recovered its tone.

Venezuela Anti-English.

Venezuela has fortified four places between Caracas and La Guayra. Caracas business firms have begun a commercial warfare upon English houses.

PHILADELPHIA'S STRIKE OFF.

The Street Car Men Return to Work at the Company's Terms.

After lasting seven days the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia, Penn., came to an end by the employes accepting the terms of the company. The men struck for a working day of ten hours, $2 per day pay, and the recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes.

The settlement is the result of numerous conferences between the Executive Committee of the strikers and Union Traction Company officials. Propositions and counter propositions were made by each side until the agreement decided upon was finally reached. The victory is with the company. The only point partially gained by the men was the unofficial recognition of their association. On the other points for which they struck they have gained nothing, and are worse off by a week's salary and the occupation of the places of 1900 of them. Those 1900 new employes will have the preference in the runs of the cars, and the old men will have to act as "trippers" (extra men).

The disturbances in the streets, the danger of riding in the cars, the inconvenience of walking long distances and the enormous financial loss to the city, has made the strike the most disastrous ever known in Philadelphia. The Christmas shopping trade was killed and directly and indirectly it is a fair estimate that the seven days' strike cost the Traction Company, its employes and the merchants of Philadelphia $2,000,000. In every section of the city the cars were stoned, and the motormen and conductors and the policemen guarding them cut and bruised by bricks and other missiles.

Four men were severely dealt with in the Criminal Court. They were among the rioters arrested for smashing car windows. They were indicted by the Grand Jury, tried and found guilty. Judge Gordon sentenced three of them to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, and one of them to eighteen months.

Glut of Apples in France.

There has been a perfect glut of apples in Normandy. At one station, Mezidon, there has been a riot among the carters, and at Pont l'Eveque a force of mounted policemen has had to be called into requisition to keep order. At the latter place 138 carts have been seen outside the station at one time.

An Avenger Free.

David F. Hannigan, who in New York City, avenged the honor of his sister by slaying her betrayer, Solomon H. Mann, and was subsequently acquitted and committed as an insane person to the asylum at Poughkeepsie, has been set at liberty.

Martin Luther's Anniversary.

The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Martin Luther is to be celebrated on February 18, 1896.

REBELS TRAP SPANISH TROOPS.

Three Thousand Government Soldiers Defeated by the Cubans.

Advices received from Cuba state that a big battle has been fought in Palmanito, district of Ramon de las Yaguas, between a force of 1200 Spaniards, under General Canella, and nearly 3000 Cubans, in which the rebels were victorious. The Cubans, it is stated, were poorly armed and equipped, but full of enthusiasm.

During the battle the revolutionists feigned a retreat, and the Government troops were led into a trap. The rebels then closed in on all sides and inflicted great slaughter upon the Spanish soldiers.

The Government troops were forced to fall back before the triumphant rebel army, and retreated to Guantanamo.

Cuban advices also say that a battle has been fought in the province of Puerto Principe, in which the rebels were defeated, after a fight lasting seven hours.

After the battle the Cubans fell back into a valley, burning all the cane upon several sugar estates. The total loss of the Spanish or the rebel forces is not known.

It is asserted that the planters in the province have lost hope of being able to grind their crops this winter.

The condition of affairs in Guantanamo is said to be deplorable. Laborers are joining the revolutionists in the district of Santiago, where the rebels are burning all sugar cane.

A battle has been fought near the city of Colon, in which the Government troops were defeated, and their leaders are reported to have been killed.

The rebels were commanded during the battle by General Antonio Maceo. They were fairly well armed and equipped with rifles and cannon.

The revolution is declared to be assuming a more serious aspect every day, and the Government forces are becoming apprehensive of the outlook. The Government appears to be growing weaker in the eyes of the people.

AN ABRADED COIN A LEGAL TENDER.

The United States Supreme Court Says a Worn Dime Must Be Accepted.

The Supreme Court of the United States in a case decided by Chief Justice Fuller, ruled on a matter of general interest.

James E. Morgan and wife were on a car operated by the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, of New Jersey. The conductor refused to accept for their fare a ten cent piece because he thought it was not worth par, being worn by abrasion while circulating as a part of the National currency. Morgan was ejected from the car and brought suit against the railroad company for damages. He recovered judgment for $315 and costs, and the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State.

The company sued out a writ of error, and brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chief Justice, in his decision, referred to the law regulating the passage of defaced and abraded coins, and stated that there was no provision against the passage of silver coins which were abraded only by circulation, and that they were legal tender as long as they bore the semblance of the coin. There was nothing in the record for the Supreme Court of the United States to review, and the writ of error was dismissed, thus affirming the judgment of the State Supreme Court against the railroad company.

EXCITING ACCIDENT.

Seven Men Have a Narrow Escape From Cremation.

Seven men were terribly burned while at work on top of Schoenberger's blast furnace, at Pittsburg, Penn. The damage to the furnace was slight, but the accident was most exciting, all of the men having had a narrow escape from cremation. The injured, who were taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospitial, are Philip Bowman (colored), Frederick Lear, Michael Kelly, William Mooney, Joseph Rodman, Anthony McNally and David Scott. The furnace had been closed several days. The fires were relighted and the furnace charged. The seven men were completing repairs at the top of the furnace stack, seventy-five feet above the ground, when without warning the bell lifted and a huge volume of burning gas enshrouded the top of the structure and the workmen. Workmen on the ground ran to the elevator, and when they reached the top a pitiful sight met their gaze. Almost every vestige of clothing had been burned from the bodies of their fellow-workmen. Bowman and Lear had inhaled the flames, as well as being terribly burned about their bodies. All were quickly lowered to the ground and aid was summoned. Lear, Bowman and Mooney were fatally burned and Kelly placed in a precarious condition.

IN ASTRONOMY'S CAUSE.

World's Largest Photographic Telescope Sent by Harvard to Peru.

What is probably the largest photographic telescope in the world was shipped to Arequipa, Peru, a few days ago, from New York City, and astronomy will be the gainer thereby. When the steamer Condor left her pier she had stored in her strong room the Bruce instrument of the Harvard University Observatory.

Williard P. Gerrish, of Harvard, recently arrived from Cambridge with the telescope and personally superintended its stowage in the store room of the ship.

The Harvard authorities planned to take the Bruce telescope to Peru nearly two years ago, but the project was delayed. The instrument is the largest photographic telescope in the world. The aperture is twenty-four inches, and the focal length eleven feet. The rough discs were cast in Paris, and the instrument itself made by Clark, of Cambridge. It is named after Miss C. W. Bruce, whose gifts to Harvard for astronomical research have been both numerous and generous.

The Steamship Nansemond Sunk.

A despatch from Curacao states that the steamship Nansemond, Captain Laksy, from Curacao or Maracaibo, was in collision with the Spanish steamship Mexico, near the Island of Aruba. The Nansemond sank and is a total loss. Captain Laksy and fourteen persons were drowned. Thirty-five lives were saved by the tug Augusta.

Five Fishermen Drowned.

A dispatch from Ostend says that as the mail boat from England was entering that harbor she came into collision with and sank a fishing boat. Five of the latter's crew were drowned.

Armenians Repulse the Turks.

The Armenians in Zeitoun repulsed the Turks, who bombarded and stormed the town, after desperate fighting; the losses on both sides were heavy.

Dead Ants' Heads Put to Use.

One curious fact about an ant is that the grip of its jaws or mandibles is retained for hours or even days after death. Knowing this fact has enabled the Indians of Brazil to put the heads of dead ants to use in their simple surgery. The sides of a wound are drawn together and the necessary number of large ants are held with their heads to the ridge directly over the gash, when their jaws come together on the place where the skin has been separated the insect's head is pinched off and left clinging to the severed skin, which they hold together until the wound is perfectly healed.—St. Louis Republic.

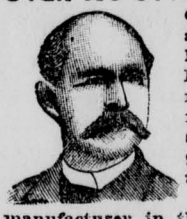
The Squirrel Returned.

Early last winter a man in Bucksport, Me., caught a young squirrel, put it in a cage, and made a pet of it. The animal became very tame, and was permitted to have considerable freedom. It never seemed disposed to take to the woods again, so long as the cold weather lasted. But in the spring it disappeared. A week or so ago the squirrel returned, and took up its quarters in the cage again. Some people, claiming great knowledge of squirrels, appear to doubt the accuracy of this story; but the man who tells it has a squirrel and a cage to show for it, and only regrets that squirrels can't talk.—New York Sun.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

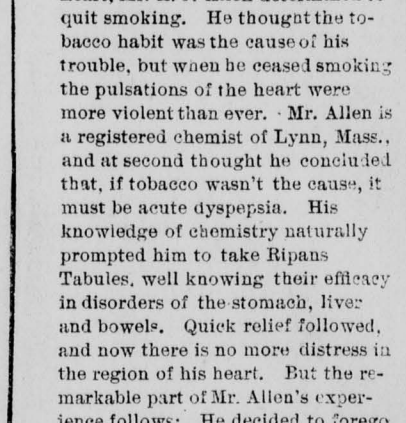
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES

Because he had palpitation of the heart, Mr. A. J. Allen determined to quit smoking. He thought the tobacco habit was the cause of his trouble, but when he ceased smoking the pulsations of the heart were more violent than ever. Mr. Allen is a registered chemist of Lynn, Mass., and at second thought he concluded that, if tobacco wasn't the cause, it must be acute dyspepsia. His knowledge of chemistry naturally prompted him to take Ripans Tabules, well knowing their efficacy in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Quick relief followed, and now there is no more distress in the region of his heart. But the remarkable part of Mr. Allen's experience follows: He decided to forego smoking anyhow, and discovered that Ripans Tabules not only satisfied the longing for tobacco, which all smokers are familiar with, but at first he actually looked forward with pleasure to the three periods each day when he took the Tabules. Mr. Allen no longer smokes, and has no desire to, nor does he take the Tabules. He is a well man, and does not need medicine of any kind. Mr. Allen believes Ripans Tabules will prove a powerful aid to any man who desires to abandon the tobacco habit.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.



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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address
REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
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A DREARY NEW YEAR'S.

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It was a very dreary New Year's day, for when General Washington sent out six Philadelphia light infantrymen under Colonel Reed to patrol the country they returned with the information that Lord Cornwallis was marching toward them with 7,000 or 8,000 men. This was confirmed by other reports, and finally the news came that General Howe was on the march with 1,000 troops having arrived at Amboy. Washington's situation was critical. What could he do? To retreat was to frighten his men and therefore to surrender. To remain hemmed in by the British was impossible unless re-enforced. After several hours of deep thought the noble general sends two messengers at post speed to General Cadwalader at Crosswick's and to General Mifflin at Bordertown bidding them join him with their forces. It is a desperate command, but it is the only hope, and now he must wait in patience.

I fancy his thoughts must have cut quickly through the air on swiftest wings to a certain low stone house that crowns a rolling hill above a shining river, and fondest memories come to mind to pain and delight the resolute soldier under his calm mask. The day would have been spent very differently there, amid the pleasures of an aristocratic southern home, and for all of this a fresher, keener sense must have been felt during the dreary hours of encampment. This had been a terrible day to begin the fresh scroll of time, and now he must endure the hours of suspense. Toward evening the happy news came that General Cadwalader and General Mifflin were advancing, and before night closed in the main army was increased by the addition of more than 3,000 men. Almost simultaneously came a gift from Robert Morris—the sum of $50,000.

With money and fresh troops for New Year's gift to General Washington there dawned upon him hope and inspiration that resulted two days afterward, in the victorious battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.—*Exchange.*

Card of Thanks.

EDITOR ITEM, dear Sir;—Through the columns of your valuable paper I desire to make public acknowledgment of a handsome donation recently, from our friends in Mapleton and vicinity, which consisted of dry goods, cash and provisions to the amount of about $20. We are very thankful for this kind remembrance, and in a special manner are we indebted to brother George Godard and wife who were at the head of the enterprise. We trust they may receive a reward, "For in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

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—Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experiences under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale J. G. Gillam.

New Year's Superstitions.

One thing that makes business good for the dealers in crockery is that when a servant breaks a piece of crockery she must immediately and willfully break another piece in order to destroy the spell. When the housewife drops her dishcloth, she will surely have company that day, and the same rule applies if she drops a fork and the tines hold it to the floor, but in this case the visitor will be a gentleman. Should she without premeditation place either two knives, forks or spoons at one plate or give two spoons with one cup or bowl the person receiving them will be married within a year. Place the wishbone of a fowl over a door, and the first one who enters under the bone will be the first in the house to be married.—*Exchange.*

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say; "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

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